WANTED—A situation ...
WANTED—A gentleman ...
WANTED—Agents to ...
WANTED—An Agent ...
WANTED—A good Canvasser ...
WANTED—Two gay and ...
WANTED—By a lady, a ...
WANTED—A situation as ...
WANTED—Good Cloak Ma[ker] ...
WANTED—A Partner ...
WANTED—By a steady ...
WANTED—Furnished or ...
WANTED—Employment ...
WANTED—By a healthy young ...
WANTED—A Partner in ...
WANTED—A Milliner to ...
WANTED—An intelligent Bo[y] ...
WANTED—By a competent ...
WANTED—A Porter in a whole[sale] ...
WANTED—To rent a suit ...
WANTED—A Horse. Any ...
WANTED—By a young man ...
WANTED—By two young gen[tlemen] ...
WANTED—A young man ...
WANTED—A gentleman and ...
WANTED—Information ...
WANTED—$75 a Month ...
WANTED—Board and two rooms ...
WANTED—A situation as ...
WANTED—Board in private ...
WANTED—Agents to sell the ...
WANTED—To Rent, on or be[fore] ...
WANTED—$60 a month! ...
WANTED—A stout, honest, ...
WANTED—A Furnished House ...
WANTED—Immediately, a Drug ...
WANTED—Residence Property ...
WANTED—Immediately, one ...
WANTED—A competent Photo[grapher] ...
WANTED—And no humbug! ...
WANTED—A first rate indus[trious] ...
WANTED—Agents to sell ...
WANTED—Agents. $150 per ...
WANTED—Attention Minstrel ...
WANTED—To rent a small house ...
WANTED—A situation by a ...
WANTED—Agents, male or ...
WANTED—Agents. $50 per ...
WANTED—To Manufacturers ...
WANTED—$26,000 on five years ...


CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: [illegible]
Money in Registered Letters may be sent at ...
There will be no deviation from the fore[going terms] ...
"CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.


# Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1863.

### THE NEWS.

...ection of Gratz Brown and Hen...Missouri, to Congress, has fallen ...underbolt among the St. Louis ...especially that of Henderson, ...not all their fancy painted him. He ...to be as good an Emancipationist ...and at last slavery-ridden Mis...is represented aright, and will ...take her place upon the side of ...dom. The Little Rock returns secure ...State to the Radicals beyond all possi...of doubt. In this connection comes ...almost too good to be true, that ...ble and Hall will resign. Only let ...follow suit, and Missouri will ...rescued from the blight of Slavery.

...Government has acted wisely in ...Neal Dow to draw upon Gen. ...for all clothing required by our ...who are in the Richmond dun... Now let it investigate immediately ...reports that come that our soldiers are ...upon a scanty ration of bran and ...demand their relief, and if it is not ...plied with, order similar rations to be ...out at Camp Douglas, Johnson's ...and Fort Lafayette.

...columns present detailed reports ...rebel sources. The campaign in Vir...has caused another wail in Richmond ...the news of the Union victory in West ...is not at all soothing in its effects ...the rebel press. The intelligence ...North Carolina forbodes a Union ...of the utmost importance.

...news from New York furnishes ad...details of the threatened Lake in...and shows what the Copperheads ...Canadian rebels would like to have ...if the government had not set its foot ...so promptly. Vallandigham is again ...in his designs against the govern...and must still wait and watch over ...border. The people are aroused, and ...terrible earnest. They are determined ...make short work with the rebels, and ...Copperheads desirous of exhib...their treason in plots and conspira...will do well to avoid the storm which ...gathering about their heads.

...contraband trade foreshadowed by ...Lamar letter to Wood seems confirm...our North Carolina advices. Fer...as his quota of treason, was to en...in blockade running and furnishing ...rebels in this manner with material aid ...comfort, besides lining his pockets ...gold. Fernandy is evidently aspir...to be Vall's traveling companion ...the Provinces.

...another appalling steamboat disaster ...occurred on the Mississippi. The ...steamer Sunnyside burned to the wa...edge and between thirty and forty ...are lost, principally women and chil...

...extracts from the correspondence ...the Rebel Agent at Paris and ...Davis, display most eloquently ...hopelessness of the rebel cause. There ...no hope in England, and Lord ...Russell is cauterized with all ...fury of despair. The Agent ...there is no hope of recognition ...France. He is evidently sick of ...business. He rails like a fishwife at his ...other rebels in Paris, and in very un...language desires current funds, as ...French are a mercenary race, not fond ...figurative money. Following close ...this, the Richmond Enquirer emits a ...dismal howl at the prospects. A few ...sturdy blows and the rotten Confeder...will go crumbling to pieces.

### RECRUITING IN THE STATE.

...Capt. Pomeroy, Mustering and Disburs...officer for Illinois, has, we understand, ...ordered to Springfield, by Provost ...General Oakes. Five hundred ...are already in camp at that point, ...they are arriving at the rate of fifty ...day. Nearly every one thus far has ...accepted, and the intelligence from ...part of the State promises large ad... The prospects for filling up the ...are excellent.

### The Maryland Legislature.

...both branches of the Maryland Legislature ...a clear majority in favor of calling a ...convention to make Maryland a Free State. ...following is a classification of the mem...of the Senate and House of Delegates, ...to their understood opinions on ...great questions of the day:

| | Senate. | House. |
|---|---|---|
| ...and Emancipation | 10 | 47 |
| ...pledged to Conventions | 8 | 6 |
| ...pledged | 3 | 4 |
| ...and Slavery | 3 | 18 |
| Total | 21 | 74 |

### Rejoicing in St. Louis.

A gentleman from St. Louis informs us that the Radicals of that city are in high glee over the election of Gratz Brown and Henderson, for Congress, and are now singing a new version of the John Brown song, as follows:

...Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave,
...Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave,
...Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave,
...is marching on.

### THE BATTLE OF WAUHATCHIE.

#### Further and Interesting Details.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

CAMP OF 2D DIVISION, 12TH CORPS, KELLY'S FERRY, TENN., Nov. 1, 1863.

The history of this war shows no more extraordinary success than that gained over the confederates by Gen. John W. Geary's command, on the night of Oct. 28, at Wauhatchie, near Kelly's Ferry, in Lookout Valley. The ...of the encounter is almost identical ...that of Gen. Andrew Jackson's victory ...the famous Chief of the Creek Nation ...prior to the last Indian war, held all ...country in this vicinity south of the ...River as their homestead and ...ground.

Gen. Geary had marched down the valley from Bridgeport, Ala., with about 1,800 men, being a portion of Gen. Hooker's command, whose mission was the re-opening of railroad and river communication between Chattanooga and its base of supplies.

...guns of Knapp's Pennsylvania battery were placed in position, and at short ...threw "spherical case" into the dense ...of the Confederate division, as it ...to the attack across an open field.

...command advanced to within eight ...of Chattanooga, and encamped about ...miles in rear of the Eleventh corps, and ...immediately under the guns of the ...on Lookout Mountain. Expecting an ...the enemy, consisting of three ...of Hook's division, Longstreet's ...made a vigorous attack on Gen Geary's ...camp, at about 11 p. m., with ...design of annihilating the small ... But the men who had withstood ...storms at Cedar Mountain, Antie...and Gettysburg, were ...unequal to the fearful ordeal, ...numbered four to one.

...men quickly formed behind ...of the railroad, and, using ...breastwork, poured from behind it ...of bullets as soon taught the ...they were wide awake, and not at all ...caught napping in the neigh...

...General, true to his well known ...attacked our centre with ...with his whole apparent ... it impracticable to force ...and hurled his ...the left of our thin line, ...flank movement which, ...in numbers, completely ...taking in the train of ...almost the whole camp. The ...and but two companies ...from the front to resist the ...which had already cost ...

...succeeded in driving out ...with great slaughter. The ...great fury for four hours ...and assaults of the ... [illegible]

of the foe as they ineffectually stormed our position. Gen. Greene was wounded while cheering on his men. The stalwart form of Gen. Geary was every where the fight raged the fiercest, and his stentorian voice resounded along the lines in tones of exhortation to do duty. Above all, the moon poured down a ghastly light, revealing the battle horrors in all their dread proportions. For four hours the battle raged.

When the last round of ammunition had been expended, and the men had resolved to use the bayonet, the enemy precipitately fled the field, leaving its groaning burden of wounded and the dead to fall into our hands. Over 140 of the latter were buried. Gen. Geary's loss was but 34 killed and 170 wounded.

This achievement of Gen. Geary's will rank among the proudest of the war. Had he been surprised, and his command defeated, the consequence to the Army of the Cumberland would have been fearful to contemplate. But the re-establishment of communication is now a fixed fact, and is alone due to the heroic conduct of a handful of men from the Potomac army, who were determined to show their brethren of the West their worthiness to fight side by side with the heroes of Shiloh and Stone River.

J. G.

### The New House.

The XXXVIIIth Congress will convene in the Capitol at Washington on Monday Dec. 7—three weeks hence. Emerson Etheridge, Clerk of the last House, (a Conditional Unionist,) will call it to order and preside by sufferance until a Speaker is elected. The Members were elected as follows:

*By friends of the National Administration.*

Dist. CONNECTICUT—3.
1 Henry C. Deming
3 Augustus Brandegee
4 John H. Hubbard
CALIFORNIA—3.
Sam'l Cole, (at large.)
Thos. B. Shannon, "
Thomas Higby, "
ILLINOIS—5.
1 Isaac N. Arnold
2 John F. Farnsworth
3 *Elihu B. Washburne
5 *Owen Lovejoy
6 Jesse O. Norton
INDIANA—4.
5 *George W. Julian
6 Ebenezer Dumont
8 Godlove S. Orth
9 *Schuyler Colfax
IOWA—6.
1 *James F. Wilson
2 Hiram Price
3 William B. Allison
4 James B. Grinnell
5 John A. Kasson
6 A. W. Hubbard
KANSAS—1.
1 A. Carter Wilder
MAINE—4.
2 Sidney Perham
3 James G. Blaine
4 *John H. Rice
5 *Frederick A. Pike
MASSACHUSETTS—10.
1 *Thomas D. Eliot
2 Oakes Ames
3 *Alexander H. Rice
4 *Samuel Hooper
5 *John B. Alley
6 *Daniel W. Gooch
7 George S. Boutwell
8 John D. Baldwin
9 *Wm. B. Washburne
10 *Henry L. Dawes
MARYLAND—2.
1 Jno. A. J. Creswell
3 Henry Winter Davis
MICHIGAN—5.
1 *Fern'do C. Beaman
2 Charles Upson
3 John W. Longyear
4 *Francis W. Kellogg
5 *John F. Driggs
MINNESOTA—2.
1 *William Windom
2 Ignatius Donnelly
MISSOURI—4.
1 Henry T. Blow
2 *S. H. Boyd
5 James W. McClurg
7 Ben. W. Loan
NEW HAMPSHIRE—2.
2 *Edward H. Rollins
3 James W. Patterson
NEW JERSEY—1.
1 John F. Starr
NEW YORK—14.
Orlando Kellogg
Calvin T. Hulburd
James M. Marvin
Samuel F. Miller
*Ambrose W. Clark
Dewitt C. Littlejohn
Thomas T. Davis
Theo. M. Pomeroy
Daniel Morris
Giles W. Hotchkiss
*R. B. Van Valkenburg
Freeman Clark
*Augustus Frank
*Reuben E. Fenton
OHIO—5.
Robert C. Schenck
*James M. Ashley
Ephraim R. Eckley
Rufus P. Spalding
John A. Garfield
OREGON—1.
1 John R. McBride
PENNSYLVANIA—12.
Charles O'Neill
Leonard Myers
*Wm. D. Kelley
M. Russell Thayer
John M. Broomall
*Thaddeus Stevens
Henry W. Tracey
*James T. Hale
Glenni W. Scofield
Amos Myers
*James K. Moorhead
Thomas Williams
RHODE ISLAND—2.
Thomas A. Jenckes
Nathan F. Dixon
VERMONT—3.
Fred. E. Woodbridge
*Justin S. Morrill
*Portus Baxter
WISCONSIN—3.
Ithamar C. Sloan
Amasa Cobb
Walter D. McIndoe
Total Adm., 92.

*By the Opposition.*

Dist. CONNECTICUT—1.
2 *James E. English
ILLINOIS—9.
Jno. C. Allen (at large)
4 Charles M. Harris
7 John R. Eden
8 John T. Stuart
9 Lewis W. Ross
10 *Anthony L. Knapp
11 *Jas. C. Robinson
12 Wm. R. Morrison
13 *William J. Allen
INDIANA—7.
1 *John Law
2 *James A. Cravens
3 H. W. Harrington
4 *William S. Holman
7 *Daniel W. Voorhees
10 Joseph K. Edgerton
11 James F. McDowell
MAINE—1.
1 Lorenzo D. M. Sweat
MARYLAND—1.
5 Benjamin G. Harris
MICHIGAN—1.
6 Augustus C. Baldwin
MISSOURI—3.
4 John G. Scott
6 Austin A. King
8 William A. Hall
NEW HAMPSHIRE—1.
1 Daniel Marcy
NEW JERSEY—4.
2 George Middleton
3 *Wm. G. Steele
4 Andrew J. Rogers
5 *Nehemiah Perry
NEW YORK—17.
1 Henry G. Stebbins
2 Martin Kalbfleisch
3 *Moses F. Odell
4 *Benjamin Wood
5 Fernando Wood
6 Elijah Ward
7 John W. Chanler
8 James Brooks
9 Anson Herrick
10 Wm. Radford
11 Charles H. Winfield
12 Homer A. Nelson
14 John B. Steele
15 John V. L. Pruyn
16 John A. Griswold
21 Francis Kernan
30 John Ganson
OHIO—14.
1 *Geo. H. Pendleton
2 Alexander Long
3 J. F. McKinney
4 Francis C. LeBlond
5 Chilton A. White
7 *Samuel S. Cox
8 William Johnson
9 *Warren P. Noble
10 Wells A. Hutchins
11 William E. Finck
12 John O'Neill
13 George Bliss
14 James R. Morris
15 Joseph W. White
PENNSYLVANIA—12.
1 Samuel J. Randall
3 *John D. Stiles
5 *Syd'n'm E. Ancona
10 Myer Strouse
11 *Philip Johnson
12 Charles Denison
13 ...
14 William H. Miller
15 Joseph Bailey
16 Alex. H. Coffroth
17 Archibald McAllister
18 John L. Dawson
21 *Jesse Lazear
WISCONSIN—3.
1 James S. Brown
2 Chas. A. Eldridge
3 Ezra Wheeler
Total—Democrats, 71.

*Border-State Men.*

KENTUCKY—9.
1 Lucien Anderson
2 *George H. Yeaman
3 *Henry Grider
4 *Aaron Harding
5 *Robert Mallory
6 Green Clay Smith
7 Brutus J. Clay
8 Wm. H. Randall
9 *Wm. H. Wadsworth
MARYLAND—2.
*Edwin H. Webster
4 *Francis Thomas
MISSOURI—2.
1 *Francis P. Blair, jr.
*James S. Rollins
VIRGINIA—3.
1 L. H. Chandler
2 *Joseph Segar
3 B. B. Kitchen
Total Border State, 16.
Dem. and Border State combined, 90.

*Members of the last House.

### A Rebel Letter.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1863.

The following interesting letter was found upon the body of a rebel soldier at Rappahannock Station. The names are suppressed:

YOUR BIRTHDAY, Sept. 21, 1863.

MY DEAR SON: Robert has got well, and he is all the time talking about you. He is a brisk boy, and wants to know why you can't be taken prisoner and come home on parole like ——. There is not a day that some deserters don't pass by going home. We have plenty in our neighborhood that have come home, and will not go back to the army. A great many have gone to Vicksburg and claimed protection. The State has gone under, and the negroes have all left and gone over to the Yankees. My son it seems hard that you all have to stay there and fight for the rich man's property, when they will not themselves fight for it. There are some rich men who are gentlemen, and go in with their all. But where you find one who does this, you find ten who do not. These men are a dead weight to the Confederacy. We have got home men here robbing and doing more damage than the Yankees would have done. They are making more Union men than Lincoln ever could make. It is beyond description. We cannot believe all we see in the newspapers; but what I see with my own eyes I can believe. I have made a good crop of corn and some cotton; and if they burn it I shall most assuredly go to the Yankees and claim protection, and I know I am as good a Southern Rights man as anybody. The rich population have run into Texas, leaving the poor people to do as best they can—burning up their cotton, and talk of burning up all the houses. This will make war among us at home. My son, France and England will divide the United States. In Wilson Parish there are 600 men that will not turn out—that is, with the deserters. They are doing something in the Union way. They are trying to get them to go back, threatening to burn their houses; but the Yankees are so near at hand that it keeps our army here busy to keep out of their way. The Yankees are marching on Texas at five different points. They will have fine picking there. Our people will return back to Louisiana stripped of all they had. These men who have lost their property want to see peace on any terms. These are the men who are hurting the Confederacy by their influence. The Yankees expect that France and Mexico are going to do something for the South. They are turning their guns down the river, at Vicksburg, Natchez, Ellis Cliffs—25 miles below Natchez, and at Port Hudson. If France had come to our assistance when we held Vicksburg it would have done some good. But it is too late now. Our men are too much divided, and too many have gone back to the Union. This war was got up drunk, but they will have to settle it sober. There are a great many men here in the South who are to be pitied. My son, I must come to a close. Hoping I may see you shortly, your affectionate father,

——.

P. S. Do not forget your duty to your God.

### IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

#### Fernando Wood Preparing to Aid the Rebels.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A New Inlet correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says, relative to the capture of the blockade runner Cambria, that Col. Thorburn, of the rebel army, was passenger on her, but escaped capture. The Lord Mayor of London and the said Colonel have entered into negotiation to furnish ammunition and ships of war to the rebel Government.

Wilmington papers were also found on the prize, in which it was stated that Mayor Wood of New York, is going into a joint stock company with a firm under the name of Train & Co. to furnish vessels to run the blockade, and supply the rebels with materials of war.

### Accident to the Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Nov. 14.—A lock on the Welland Canal was damaged by a schooner to-day, and navigation will be interrupted thereby till the first of next week.

### Trouble Among the Chivalry.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 13.—The Richmond *Examiner* of Nov. 10th, says that ...., proprietor of the ... Hotel, ... with Col. ... [illegible]

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### Important Capture of Rebel Correspondence.

### LETTER FROM THE REBEL AGENT AT PARIS TO JEFF. DAVIS.

### HE ADMITS THE HOPELESSNESS OF THE CAUSE.

### The Lord Mayor of London on the Blockade Business.

### A Dismal Howl from the Home Rebels.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1863.

On board one of the blockade runners, whose capture was recently announced in these dispatches, were certain important official communications from their agents in Europe to the rebel authorities in Richmond. Among them are some letters of Mason's, fixing the complicity of the Lord Mayor of London with blockade running in an official way; letters showing in detail the negotiations with parties in London for ship building, importing contraband of war, &c., and two long and important letters from Edwin De Leon, rebel agent at Paris—one to Benjamin, the other to Jeff Davis. From the letter to Benjamin we extract the following: "The greatest recoil of Mason's withdrawal has been against Lord John Russell personally. His speech, apologetic and vindicatory of his own course, is the reply to your challenge, and it proves that he will persist in his policy to the bitter end, and is even ready to overstep the law in order to avoid offense to the Washington Government. The delivery of this speech is too recent to permit me to inform you of English sentiment in relation to it. The commentary of the *Times* will show that even that obsequious echo of the ministry does not accept and reiterate Lord Russell's views without protest, and should he venture to carry into execution the threats that he has made of violating the law, and asking a bill of indemnity from Parliament, the experiment may cost him his place. The sympathy of the British people for us is growing stronger every day. In the same ratio as their antipathy for the Yankees increases those favorable dispositions. I have caused various publications to be made in English on the topics of cotton, slavery, the oath of allegiance, and Federal fabrications, and kept up a running fire through the English press."

The same letter dilates on our alleged importation of recruits for our armies from Ireland. It says that "after the disposal of the Roebuck motion, the rapid increase of Federal recruitment in Ireland attracted much attention, and I deemed it advisable to visit that country to see if anything could be done to check it. During three weeks residence chiefly in Dublin, with a visit to Belfast in the North of Ireland, G succeeded in unmasking and exposing the enemy's battery and enlisted the aid of some powerful auxiliaries in the press and pulpit, to stop this cruel and cowardly crimping recruits under pretext of employment on Northern Rail Roads.

Many knew the real nature of the service required of them, but many more were entrapped by promises of high wages, their contracts containing a clause that they would take the preliminary oath of renunciation on their arrival in America. This at once would make them subject to the draft. The number of actual recruits thus obtained from Ireland, the past year, up to August, cannot exceed 20,000 able-bodied men, but we hope their nets will not hold.

"No step has been or will be taken by the British Government to stop this wholesale deportation for two reasons: first, from the difficulty of proof of actual enlistment; second, because of the unwillingness of Lord Russell to wound the susceptibilities of Mr. Seward, of whose conduct he has no complaint to make. The press, the priests and public opinion may supply the short coming of the Government in this respect—at least the attempt is making in France."

He says "the Polish question and the Mexican entirely absorbed ours, in which Frenchmen have really felt but little interest. The sympathy at first felt for the Federals has been forfeited by their brutality and insolence. A kind of vague admiration for the heroism of our people has succeeded, but not lively enough to prompt any action, nor give us reasonable hope of it. The withdrawal of Mr. Mason from London makes the Emperor more than ever master of the situation. The only rivalry he feared, being his withdrawal, he can amuse us with Mexican alliance in lieu of more practical intervention, in the belief that we shall continue to be very grateful for very small favors. Neither the British Parliament nor the French Chambers will meet until February next, and until then the game is entirely in his own hands. Earl Russell's speech having relieved his mind of any change in England's inactivity, I sincerely hope that the intentions of the Emperor may be the more practical, but I can only judge by the lights before me.

I remain, very sincerely,

EDWIN DE LEON."

The same person, in a long private letter to Jeff. Davis himself, after complaining of the unfitness of the men who surround Davis, and especially of those who manage the diplomatic affairs of the rebellion, goes on to say: "Radical Democracy, which levels down instead of grading up, is as almost as strong with us as with the North, though not in such repulsive shapes; and after the war is over, we shall have to fight the same old foe with a new face. I may seem to speak bitterly, but I see on this side so much pitiful self-seeking and worthless greed in the swarm of speculators and blockade breakers, and swaggering shufflers from danger, who call themselves Confederates, that my soul sickens as I contemplate the future."

After some general statements about English an French feeling concerning them, he says: "I am not a prophet, and may be deceived, but as far as I know and can see, there has been, and is to-day, as little real intention of a speedy recognition by France as by England. That we may be made a pawn in the Mexican business I think very probable, but the detected intrigues in Texas, Mr. Benjamin's denunciation of which as intercepted and published in the New York and English papers, does not inspire confidence in that very astute gentleman, who is now an arbiter of Southern and Mexican destinies.

"Judge Rost who is here now entirely concurs in my views, and he adds further that Mr. Dayton declares he has never had any complaint from Washington regarding French intervention in Mexico. If Seward, therefore, acknowledges Maximilian Emperor, the ground on which our action seems to have been predicated is cut away from under our feet, and should Seward make a protest, for he cannot meditate a war with France, we still will be held as a power, and have the shadow of a favor while our enemy enjoys the substance of non-intervention."

He then proceeds to suggest to Mr. Davis that the rebel Treasurer must keep him better supplied in current funds, and explains thus: "France wants money literally, and not figuratively. They are a far more mercenary race than the English, and we must buy golden opinions of them, if at all. Such was the secret of Dr. Franklin's success."

These extracts are taken literally from the originals now on file in the Navy Department. The full text of the dispatches will be speedily published.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of last Wednesday contained the following leading editorial:

"The people and army of the Confederate States have been so much complimented upon the prowess and gallantry of their arms, so much flattered upon what has been accomplished, that they have lost sight of the fact that more surrenders have been made by their armies than by the armies of any other nation. What nation, in three years of war, ever lowered their flag eleven times in surrender? There have been eleven Confederate surrenders since the war began: Near Rich Mountain, at Hatteras, at Island No. 10, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Roanoke Island, Ft. Phillips, Jackson, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and Cumberland Gap, and there has not been an instance of punishment in this long list of disasters, but, on the contrary, promotion has in some instances followed swift upon the commander. If the history of the war will show as much gallantry in the fight as that of any other war, it will also exhibit more surrenders than ever befel the arms of any other nation during the same period of time, and we cannot point to any Saragossa, Gilons, Londonderry or Genoa to offset this long catalogue of unsuccessful sieges. If our people cannot understand why European nations hesitate to recognize our nationality, perhaps they may find the cause in the fact that the flag we seek to register among the nations of the earth, though often crowned with glorious victory, has unfortunately been lowered very often in the unmitigated disgrace, and as long as foreign nations see surrenders so complacently made and promotions often following them, they are uncertain whether some steamer may not bring the news of our unconditional surrender to the terms of the enemy. We do not mean to intimate that all of these surrenders were equally disgraceful, but we do say that no one of them conferred any honor upon the arms of the Confederate States. At many of them gallant fighting was done. At Vicksburg, and Port Hudson, and Donelson, and Roanoke Island there were not wanting instances of great gallantry; but to none of them can we point with the pride of the Spaniard, French and English, at places made glorious by the obstinacy and endurance of the defense. The surprise of Kelly's Ford, Brandy Station, Williamsport, Bristow Station, and now the late disaster on the Rappahannock, show how leniency to the first dereliction of duty may entail continued and repeated disasters and carelessness inflict lasting disgrace upon the army. Notwithstanding the gallantry of the army of Northern Virginia, something is wanting to correct and prevent these frequent affairs. It has not yet transpired where the brigades of Hoke and Hays were when the enemy pounced upon them. It is not yet stated how they came to be so completely isolated from the main body of the army that they could not be reinforced, though the fight is represented to have lasted without intermission from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until dark. No explanation has been made why reinforcements were not sent to their rescue, nor are we informed how these two small brigades came to be thus exposed, inviting almost their capture or annihilation. We hope there are good and sufficient reasons for these circumstances, and that Gen. Lee will, upon investigation, be satisfied that his two brigades were lost in one of the ordinary eventualities of war, which no vigilance can prevent, and no activity remedy.

Surprises are more injurious to military prestige, more destructive to men and material, than defeat in regular battle, and as they are easily prevented, the officer who suffers himself to be surprised, and pounced upon so suddenly, deserves the severest punishment of the army.

"Gen. Bragg has lately suffered greatly from a surprise by which an important position was gained by the enemy, and one, which it is feared, may neutralize much of the advantage gained by the battle of Chickamauga."

The Richmond papers also publish in full the correspondence between their Commissioner of exchange and ours, which resulted in the breaking off of exchanges. It is quite sharp, contains numerous disputes as to matter of fact, and is considered by the rebel Commissioner, in a long letter, of which the following are the closing paragraphs: "Not content with all the misstatements of facts which I have cited, you have in your letter of the 29th descended to malignant and wanton aspersions of the Confederate authorities in making proposals. In my letter of the 20th you were asked to agree that all officers and men on both sides should be released, excess on one side or the other to be on parole. It would have been injustice enough to many thousands of your prisoners in our hands and to those of ours in your custody, simply to have delivered the proposal, but you have thought proper to add to your refusal gratuitous insult to the Confederate States by asserting that their fair and honest offer was made for the purpose of putting into the field officers and men fraudulently exchanged. This calumny is destitute of foundation in fact and is despicable in spirit. In conclusion let me tell you that the purpose of your letter is apparent. It has been well known for a long time that your authorities are opposed to fair and regular exchange of prisoners under the cartel. In rejecting my proposition you have endeavored to conceal under a cloud of vague charges and unfounded statements the determination at which your Government long since arrived.

Why not say without any further subterfuges that you have reached the conclusion that our officers and soldiers are more valuable than yours.

Respectfully your ob't. serv't.

ROBERT OULD.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th says: "It was reported that Gen. Echols had been disastrously defeated near Lewisburg, Va., but it was more than a defeat—a shameful, unmitigated disgrace was permitted to befal our arms in the boasted army of Northern Virginia. Two whole brigades of the army of North Virginia were captured on Saturday. We learned this, not as a rumor, but as a fact, from such a source that we cannot question its accuracy. We could not learn whose brigades they were not even whether they were cavalry or infantry.

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 10.—The special correspondent from Lynchburg, Va., gives particulars of the late fight 26 miles west of Lewisburg. Five thousand Yankees under Averill, who came from Beverly, attacked Johnson. The latter fell back to the point named, and was joined by Echols, and a severe fight ensued. Our loss was heavy. We lost one piece of artillery but saved our wagons. General Echols hearing a force supposed to be under General Scammon was approaching, from Kanawha to cut him off, fell back towards Salt Pond Mountain, and passed through Lewisburg on Friday evening. The force expected from Kanawha arrived there the next morning.

Jeff. Davis has returned to Richmond, but the ovation called for by the Richmond papers did not come off, owing to the lateness of the hour. The *Examiner* says he has declined to call for a Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Polk, and has assigned him to an important command.

## FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14, 1863.

The copperheads and Claybanks at Jefferson City are taken back by Henderson's expressions of radicalism. Several of them, members of the Legislature, denounce Henderson roundly, while he professes contempt for the Gamble Government, and is quite as radical as Gratz Brown.

The Little Rock vote gives one thousand Radical majority, placing the Radical over two thousand ahead, far beyond the power of defeat by illegal or informal votes or returns. Some military companies known to contain a majority of pro-slavery men when enlisted, have sent in a nearly unanimous Radical vote, including companies from the worst pro-slavery counties in the State.

The rebels are rapidly losing men from desertion, in Arkansas, who join our lines. Many of them from Price's army are now in custody.

The stoppage of the Pacific Railroad train by Minnesota soldiers, to prevent kidnapping, is to be officially investigated.

## FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 14.

Official returns from fifty-one counties gives Lewis 15,352 majority, with five more counties to hear from, which gave Harvey 787 majority. The soldiers vote as far as received gives Lewis 4,607 majority, with fourteen regiments and five batteries to hear from. The total vote cannot fall short of 20,000 majority for the Union ticket.

## THE LAKE PLOT.

### What the Copperheads Wanted to Do.

### THE EXTENT OF THE SCHEME.

TORONTO, C. W., Nov. 14.—The *Advertiser*, a secession paper, to-day admits the failure of the naval plot and says the Confederate Government fitted out the steamer R. E. Lee, from Wilmington to Halifax with a cargo to furnish funds. Thirty-six officers and three hundred men were to come overland in small parties to a general rendezvous. Their intention was to surprise the Federal garrison at Johnson's Island, liberate the prisoners there and convey them to Canada. Their orders were not to violate British neutrality, only to rescue 2,000 valuable lives from such wretched quarters, which were designed to kill by slow degrees.

BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—Gen. Dix and staff have arrived here, and he is in consultation with the authorities.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The New York *Times'* Washington dispatch says:

It is understood here, from Canada, that Vallandigham, James Clay and Marshal Kane had fully arranged for passing through the Welland canal a steamer, whose mission was, first, to open the prison doors for the captive rebels at Sandusky Bay; second, to arm and equip these veterans, over 2,000 in number; third, to seize as many propellers on Lake Erie as were needed, and arm and man them; fourth, to make Buffalo a heap of ashes, and her vessels in port charred skeletons; fifth, to burn Cleveland; sixth, to wipe out the commerce of Lake Erie; seventh, to consume Detroit, and in effect destroy the commerce and cities of the lakes, from Ogdensburg to Chicago, at a blow.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The *World's* special from Buffalo says: Attorney General McDonald is here, and brings information which shows the seriousness of the plot for the release of the prisoners, etc. Lord Lyons received information of the scheme from a citizen of Baltimore, two months ago. It appears that a number of secessionists were to take passage on the Chicago and Ogdensburg propellers and seize them, then intercept the Detroit and Buffalo steamers, then threaten Ogdensburg and Buffalo. They were to be aided by emissaries in Buffalo, who would fire that city.

The Canadian Ministry have taken ample measures of precaution. There are 15,000 secessionists in Canada.

Lord Lyons got out of bed after midnight to communicate the news to Mr. Seward, and afterwards the Secretary of War was got up and got to the wires.

Col. Hoffman, Commanding Gen. of Prisoners, left to-day to inspect the condition of the rebels confined at Sandusky and elsewhere, and adopt measures of retaliation for the barbarous treatment of our prisoners at Richmond.

## FROM THE SOUTH.

### The Rebel Press on the Situation.

### A Wail from Richmond—Affairs in East Tennessee and North Carolina.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Late rebel papers are received. The Richmond *Examiner* of the 11th says their army was quietly awaiting an attack from Meade. It was thought he would flank the movement towards Fredericksburg. The *Examiner* of the 11th foreshadows another retreat of Bragg, and speaks of disorganists and cowards in the councils of their Western army.

The *Enquirer* of the 10th says: "Meade has inflicted a terrible blow on Lee, and in Western Virginia the disaster to Echol's command shows the enemy active, and apprehensions are felt for the safety of the railroad in North Carolina. The enemy has landed a large force at Winton, and threaten the southern line of railroads at Weldon. On the Peninsula the enemy is reported to be landing large numbers at Newport News."

The Richmond *Examiner* after giving a statement of the capture of two of their brigades, says it is believed Lee expected Meade to advance, but was not prepared for so early and vigorous an attack. It now appears that Meade can advance as quick as he retreats.

The *Examiner* demands the dismissal from their army of the Brigadiers who commanded the captured brigades, for their disgraceful negligence.

The *Enquirer* of the 10th says there is no material change at Charleston. The Yankees keep up a continuous fire day and night, but with little loss, and confidence is as strong in Charleston as ever.

A Charleston correspondent of a Georgia paper, says: "Should the Yankee's try the strength of our land forces, they would get the worst thrashing any army ever received. Every day adds to our strength while it lessens theirs.

A rebel correspondent writes to the Atlanta *Intelligencer* from Missionary Ridge, that our extreme right now occupies London, which gives us command of the Tennessee River at that point, bringing our forces within 28 miles of Knoxville. Important movements are expected in that direction. The enemy evacuated the fortifications at London at our approach.

The *Examiner* states that five pieces of cannon are now planted bearing on the prisoners at Belle Isle, and any demonstration to overpower the guard, will result in thinning out their number amazingly.

Jeff. Davis arrived at Richmond on the 8th. The *Examiner* is much exercised at the result of the North Carolina election, which has sent one or two peace men to Congress.

Richmond papers say that the Yankee prisoners are to be sent soon to Danville, Lynchburg and other places.

Rebel papers have the following dispatches:

NARROWS, NEAR DUBLIN, Nov. 8th.—Our cavalry yesterday captured at Rogersville 850 prisoners, four cannon, two stand of colors, sixty wagons and 1,000 animals. Our loss was two killed and eight wounded.

Signed, R. RANSOM, Major Gen.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 8.—Weldon advices state that ten Yankee gunboats arrived at Carrington, Friday, armed with troops. It is thought another force from Newbern, of 2,000 cavalry and 15 pieces of artillery, is designed for the same point. An adequate force has been sent to check them.

## FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

### Important Capture by Curries' Brigade.

### Another Appalling Steamboat Disaster—Forty Lives Lost.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Nov. 14, 1863.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 12th is received per steamer Glasgow. We learn by the clerk and passengers of the Glasgow that on the morning of the 13th at 5 a. m., near Island 16, the steamer Sunny Side, loaded with cotton from Memphis to this point, took fire from sparks coming from the chimneys and burned entirely up. There were 1,330 bales of cotton on board. Thirty to forty lives were lost, the majority being women and children. Great credit is due to the passengers and crew of the Glasgow for their kind treatment of those who escaped from the burning wreck. A major having been wounded in the shoulder, and having a sister on board tried to save her by locking hands with her and jumping overboard. She was drowned and he was picked up insensible. He was a raving maniac all night, from the effects of the exposure. The boat and cargo are a total loss. A great number escaped with barely sufficient to cover their nakedness.

CAIRO, Nov. 14.—The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 12th inst. contains the following: We learn from a gentleman who has just reached this city from below, the particulars of the operations of the Mississippi Marine Brigade, which is at present in charge of Col. G. E. Currie, who has been doing efficient service for several months past. Three rebel mails have been captured recently, containing valuable information. The first mail was captured at Campbell's plantation, just above Greenville, and was exclusively from Texas, bound to Richmond. It was in charge of Lieut. J. R. Bradford, who was returning to Bragg's army. The second mail was captured on the 6th, at the same place. On the 7th, another and very important mail was captured. It was from Richmond, and contained very important documents and letters. One of these is a letter from Jeff. Davis in reply to certain parties asking his opinion as to the propriety and expediency of employing bands to destroy steamboats. He replies that he sees no objection to the plan, and construes the act of the rebel Congress to empower the formation of bands for that purpose. There were other documents of equal interest.

Col. Currie's brigade has been quite active lately, and keeps the enemy at a wholesome distance from the river.

We learn that already some one is on the heels of Montgomery, and the party who recently burnt the steamer Allen Collier. Col. Currie has captured in all, some $4,380,000 in Confederate money, and fifty prisoners, during the past month. One of the latter was a man going from Macon, Ga., to Camden, Ark., with a machine for spinning cotton, which he said would be worth one million dollars to him if he had only got it through. The brigade managed to pay their own way, cutting their own wood.

### THE GREAT WEDDING.

#### The Jewelry of the Nuptials.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.

Senator Sprague and bride left Washington last evening in the President's car of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and reached Philadelphia about one o'clock this morning. They stop in Philadelphia till Monday, then proceed to Providence R. I. They are accompanied by the following bridal party. The bridesmaids, Miss Nettie Chase, Miss Skinner, and Miss Nichols. The groomsmen, Major Baldwin, Capts. Haven and Ives, and the following from Rhode Island, Mrs. F. Sprague, Mrs. A. Sprague, Miss A. Sprague, Miss Susan Sprague, Miss A. Rice, Mrs. L. B. Triese, Misses Palmer and Fisher, and Messrs. A. Gardner and C. D. Jillson. The departure and journey were conducted quietly, and publicity avoided as much as possible.

None of the details of this interesting affair have yet reached us. The N. Y. *Times* of the 12th speaking of the jewelry of the nuptial says:

The jewelry of Miss Chase's *trousseau*, from the superb engagement ring, about which an intrusive paragraphist made an item weeks since, down to the smallest shawl-pin of the outfit, has been for weeks a subject of deep speculation among the ladies. To enumerate the items, or give a detailed description of each, is consequently superfluous. The jewelry worn upon the bridal occasion consisted of a tiara of pearls and diamonds, and a bracelet and pair of earrings of kindred materials. The tiara has for a base a line of pearls of exquisite symmetry and exceedingly rare color. This is shaped cunningly to fit the lady's small head, swelling as it advances from either ear into a beautiful garland of orange leaves and blossoms, formed of the precious matters before suggested, and meeting at the front in a deftly tied bow of brilliants, upon which rests a marvelous pearl in size and orient, well worthy the old Roman appellation *unio*. By a dexterous mechanical *coup*, this tiara is so fashioned as to furnish, as need may be, four distinct ornaments; in the first place, the true lover's knot detaches, and with its dazzling diamonds and its mammoth pearl, the largest in America, forms a unique brooch. Next the garland separates into two graceful sprays, available as head ornaments when the whole tiara is not requisite. Finally, the base line of pearls leaves its ribs of gold and becomes a necklace. The bracelet is a circlet of five rows of pearls of exemplary beauty, meeting in a head of diamond openwork, bearing a maltese cross of brilliants, which incloses a very rare pearl. The ear-rings are pendant pear-shaped pearls, mounted in small brilliants. Since the famous diamond wedding of the Cuban magnifico, no such jewelry has been worn.

## FROM BALTIMORE.

### Treatment of Union Prisoners at Richmond.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The *American* has a special dispatch from Fortress Monroe, which says Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee was yesterday put on a steamer to be sent to Fort Lafayette.

Rev. H. C. Trumbull, of the 10th Connecticut Regiment, who has been a prisoner at Richmond, was exchanged last Wednesday. He says the day previous to his leaving Libby Prison, the officers, daily rations consisted of about one-third of a pound of bran and water. No meal had been served for several days. The rebel Quartermaster told the prisoners it was not his fault, and that he had none to give them that day. He had been unable to furnish anything whatever to feed the prisoners on at Belle Island, and that it was with the greatest difficulty he could get the smallest supply of meal for the hospitals.

## FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 14, 1863.

Camp Yates is filling up very fast with new recruits. As soon as sworn in, the bounty, &c., with a good article of clothing, is furnished them.

Thomas Larkin, of the 16th Illinois cavalry, convicted of an assault with intent to kill, at the April term, received a pardon from Gov. Yates on yesterday.

Capt. W. H. Bailhache, United States Assistant Quartermaster, is to be stationed at Chicago.

Many of the copperhead leaders met here a few nights ago, in secret session, and decided to hold a session of the Legislature anyhow, holding that Governor Yates had no right to break up that secession Assembly.

### From New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The *Post* says: Government has authorized Gen. Neal Dow at Richmond prison to draw upon Gen. Meredith for every article of clothing needed by the Union prisoners.

Inspector Boole was nominated for Mayor to-day by the Tammany Democrats.

Non-reporting drafted men are to be arrested immediately, and the city is being placarded with posters containing their names and residences.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatches state that important foreign rebel dispatches had been captured, fully indicating that the rebels have no hope from England or France.

The Navy Department has lately been sending a number of swift steamers to the blockading squadron off Wilmington, and the recent capture of three valuable prizes leads to the belief that that port, the only one available lately to the rebels, will be permanently sealed.

Hon. Preston King is going to Canada to confer with the authorities there, relative to the recent secesh plot. So says the *Herald*.

### Too Good to be True.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—Specials from Jefferson say: tolerably well founded rumors prevail that Gov. Gamble and Lieut. Gov. Hall contemplate resigning.

### FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The *Herald's* special dated "Army of the Potomac, November 13," says:

The weather is admirable for active movements, and, no doubt, General Meade is aware of it. Warrenton Junction is at present the depot whence all army supplies are issued.

A deserter from the 9th Alabama regiment (Ewell's corps) came into our picket lines yesterday, who states that the men in his regiment have laid down their arms since the fight at Rappahannock Station, and refused to serve longer in the rebel army. They were ordered under guard, but before the guard came, succeeded in dispersing themselves through the country, and seeking opportunities to come into the Union lines. He represents that a very despondent feeling exists in the rebel army and Northern Virginia, and the general belief in the ranks is that their cause is becoming more hopeless as time passes.

In a letter found in one of the rebel camps, near the Rappahannock, written by a North Carolina soldier, he says the mountains of that State are full of deserters from the rebel army. He mentions that Capt. Blank was coming up to the mountains with a military force to arrest deserters, and emphatically remarks: "If he gets in, he will have a damned good time."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—From the front we hear that the enemy presents a very strong front on the bank of the Rapidan, and has recommenced picket shooting. Yesterday a detachment of the 1st Vermont cavalry was fired on while going out on picket, and all along between Somerville and Germania fords, our men on picket found it necessary to keep under cover, or else be made targets of.

The water in the Rapidan is so very low that this river is fordable at many points. This makes the work of guarding it very arduous. It would not be surprising if the enemy, some dark night, should make a dash across and incidentally gobble some careless command.

But few parties of rebels are now on the left bank of the Rapidan. A small party was driven across yesterday by an inferior force. When our men reached the bank, both infantry and artillery appeared on the opposite shore to resist what they thought a reconnoissance in force, or a movement to cross, but no heavy guns opened on either side, and there was but little carbine firing. The enemy also resumed work with the spade. They are not satisfied with the defenses thrown up last December, but are digging rifle pits and throwing up earthworks, and constructing curtains for every exposed point.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A headquarters army of the Potomac dispatch to the *Tribune* says: A reconnoissance was made by the enemy yesterday, in the vicinity of Stevensburg, which is occupied by Kilpatrick's cavalry. Not more than half a dozen shells were thrown on either side, and on the advance of our cavalry the enemy retired. No one was injured on our side. As the rebels advanced from the direction of Pony Mountain, my informant, a Lieutenant Colonel, who was present, believed that the report that Kilpatrick has taken Pony Mountain is incorrect.

The railroad will be in running order to Culpepper on the 15th inst.

### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Dr. Eddy will preach in the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, this morning at 10½ o'clock.

THE CHURCH AND THE THEATRE; OR, MAY CHRISTIANS PATRONIZE THE THEATRE.—A very large audience was present at the First Baptist Church last Sunday evening to hear Rev. Dr. Everts preach on this subject. The discussion of the same subject will be resumed this evening, when it is hoped many more will listen to the able arguments which will be presented.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION.—The rector, Rev. E. W. Sager, having returned to the city, will officiate to-day, at the usual hours—10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. Seats free. The public are invited.

### Tenant Houses Wanted.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

There is no one item in the cost of living in Chicago proportionately so high as house rent. The rapacity of landlords and the necessities of tenants have combined to increase the rates, from year to year, until it has become almost literally true that dwellings erected four or five years ago now repay their owners, annually, fifty per cent. of the cost of building. On the 1st of May last, rents advanced from thirty to fifty per cent; and now we hear a few landlords talking of a still further advance—basing their action, not on the ground of a necessity arising from the increased cost of materials, labor, &c., but upon the robbers' plea that houses are in demand, and "now is the time for landlords to make their fortunes." The fable of the man who killed the goose that laid the golden eggs has a direct and especial application to these landlords. The effect of their action is to drive hundreds of small families into those modern abominations, the boarding-houses; and it undoubtedly prevents the settlement here of a numerous class who would make exceedingly valuable acquisitions to our population. It should be remembered that population and labor are the creators of wealth; and whatever tends to prevent the domiciling of either among us, drives away a proportionate amount of wealth. A reaction from the present high rates is inevitable; and when it does come, it will bear a direct inverse ratio to the recent advance, and landlords themselves will be greatly the losers by the operation.

House-room, in addition to what was had in May last, sufficient to accommodate not less than 500 to 1,000 families, will be required in Chicago, next spring; and the families requiring them will be willing and able to pay from $150 to $300 or even $1,000 per annum, according to the style and character of the accommodations furnished them—a larger proportion of them, $125 to $150, than any other figure. A tenement which will bring the highest rate we have named, should be first-class in all respects. Our clerks, mechanics and working men, earning from $10 to $20 or $30 a week, and many others living on moderate incomes, and able to live "comfortably," all desire dwellings to correspond with their circumstances, the rent of which should not exceed $150 a year. Now, the building of houses for rent, in Chicago, is a safe investment for large (or small) amounts of capital, and as such will always pay a fair percentage. The demand for them will always be so great as never to leave them dead property on the owner's hands, and they are always available in case the owner should suddenly be compelled to "realize" upon them.

This is a matter vitally affecting the prosperity of our city, and we call attention to it at this time in order, if possible, to affect the matter for the coming season. Our real estate owners, who desire to witness a rapid and permanent advance in the value of their property, have an especial interest in the increase of population. It is patent to all that one of the first questions asked by a man intending to settle here will be in relation to rents, and the chances are, that the extortionate rates—we can call them nothing less—which now prevail here, will have a direct influence to drive him from us. Let the movement be commenced at once, and pushed forward with energy, to provide tenements in sufficient numbers to meet the demand which is certain to exist in the spring. Let those who have not sufficient means of their own to build a house, combine with others, in building —for each dwelling completed previous to May 1, 1864, is a blow struck at the tyranny which oppresses us.

We cannot close this article without a word respecting a class of harpies who stand between and fleece both landlords and tenants. We allude to those professional house agents who make it their business, each spring, to monopolize all the tenant houses they can lay their hands upon, and who manage thereby to keep rents throughout the city about twenty-five per cent. higher than they otherwise would be. No sooner do they see the sign "To Let" upon a house, than they pounce upon the owner—who is anxious to have as little worry and bother as possible—secure from him a lease, with the privilege of sub-letting, and then re-let at as much of an advance as it is possible for them to extort from the tenant—usually from thirty-three to fifty per cent. upon the price they themselves pay. We have heard of cases where tenants have been offered as high as fifty per cent. advance upon their leases, by these cormorants, the latter remarking that they could then "make thirty-three per cent." Our advice to both landlord and tenant is, have nothing whatever to do with them. Far better, if high rents must be paid, divide the extortion percentages between the two classes most directly interested—owner and tenant—both of whom will be the gainers.

R.


New Advertisements.

CHICAGO LIGHT INFANTRY.—All members of this Company are requested to appear at their Armory, on Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. By order. Maj. JAMES M. DEWITT, Commandant.

BIRDS, BIRDS, BIRDS.—Arrived from New Orleans, with a fine assortment of Mocking Birds (splendid singers,) and offers them FOR SALE LOW. At the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, corner of Washington and Wells streets. J. GREGORY. P. S.—Also, a Parrot for sale.

CARTES DE VISITE ARE THE SUBJECT OF MY STORY. They are taken at EVERITT'S, 131 Lake street for the low price of Two Dollars per dozen. RAY NIAS, Agent.

TO LUMBER OR DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.—A first class, rosewood case PIANO FORTE, made by Boardman, Gray & Co., will be exchanged for either Lumber or Dry Goods, or will be sold low for cash, if application be made to N. ANDERSON, Post Office Box 2765, Chicago.

FOR NEW STYLES OF CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, LANTERNS, And all new improvements in Kerosene goods, go to F. F. MERRILL'S Lamp and Oil Store, 18 Randolph street.

REAL ESTATE.—For sale several dwelling houses and lots, which immediate possession can be given. Also—A number of building lots in different parts of the city. Terms for sale or exchange for city property. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

Wrought Iron Pipe AND FITTINGS FOR SAME, At wholesale by R. T. CRANE & BRO., ... West Lake street.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER, CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 10, 1863. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Friday the 20th inst. at 12 M., for supplying wood to officers at Chicago—Hospitals at Chicago, Public Offices in the city, Troops at Camp Douglas, ... [illegible] J. A. POTTER, Capt. A. Q. M., U. S. A., Chicago, Ill.

DR. JAMES, FORMERLY OF JAMES' HOSPITAL, Custom House Street, New Orleans, La. ESTABLISHED IN 1850, NOW OF 86 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. Specialist in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC, MENTAL, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES AND ORGANIC WEAKNESS. ... [illegible]

New Advertisements.

J. PARSONS & CO., (Formerly with J. H. Reed & Co.) 41 Clark Street, Perfumeries, Fine Soaps, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Patent Medicines, Pomades, Oriental Tooth Powder, Brushes, Combs, Extracts.

ELEGANT NEW PERFUMES. FLORIMEL, WATER LILY, HEDYOSMIA, NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

J. PARSONS & CO., Dispensing and Family CHEMISTS, 41 CLARK STREET.

FRIENDS OF ART ARE REMINDED that they have an opportunity of examining the finest works of the most celebrated Ancient and Modern Painters, As copied by the best masters, in Line, Mezzotint, Lithography and Chromo, by calling at FOSTER, JENKINSON & KEITZ, 124 South Clark Street, Where is offered for a few days a complete assortment of FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH Engravings and Proofs.

CHICAGO UNION REFINERY. We are now refining and offer (to the trade only,) our SUGAR HOUSE AND AMBER SYRUPS (In barrels and kegs,) which are of superior quality and can be relied upon as STANDARD GOODS. ALWAYS UNIFORM IN COLOR AND BODY. BENFER & RAUSS, Proprietors. C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., Agents, 211 & 213 South Water street.

BOYS' AND YOUTH'S CLOTHING. THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF BOYS' OVER-COATS, WEST OF NEW YORK. WITH AND WITHOUT CAPES. BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS, all colors and qualities. BOYS' DRESS SUITS, of Fine and Black Cloths, and Tricot Cassimeres. Our assortment is the Largest, our Prices the Lowest, and our Styles the Latest. Pieces furnished to match our goods. DE GRAFF & POOLE, Corner of Randolph and State Streets.

THOMAS TRIPP, Dealer in Lewis' Celebrated Patent Perpetual CALENDAR CLOCKS! The best in the world and warranted! NO. 13 CUSTOM HOUSE PLACE, CHICAGO.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE Goods and Sea Shells. On free exhibition and private sale for a FEW DAYS MORE ONLY, in the salesrooms of Wm. A. Butters & Co., Nos. 101 and 103 Dearborn Street, corner of Washington. This is A RARE CHANCE. An auction of this valuable stock will take place on Friday and Saturday evenings, the 19th and 20th inst. CAPT. JAY & CO., Oriental Agents.

AURORA SEMINARY. WINTER TERM Opens December 14th, 1863. It is one of the most successful schools in the West. ... [illegible] Rev. O. W. QUEREAU, A. M., Aurora, Ill.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS, Carbon and Kerosene Oil, 173 LAKE STREET.

JEHIEL W. STEWART, CLAIRVOYANT, MAGNETIC AND SYMPATHETIC PHYSICIAN, Has permanently located in Chicago, 11 Masonic Temple, Dearborn street. Dr. S. will answer all communications by letter ... [illegible] P. O. Drawer 6002.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, ... Dearborn-st. TRADE SALE OF HATS AND CAPS, AT AUCTION. On MONDAY, Nov. 16th, ... [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GEO. G. POPE, Wholesale Lamp and Oil Dealer, 199 CLARK STREET.

DESIRABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE. In the market for a few days, EIGHT LARGE LOTS, ... [illegible]

ELLSWORTH ZOUAVE BATTALION. NOTICE. Every member of the Corps must report at their Armory ... [illegible] The Battalion Muster Roll ... [illegible] Major Commanding.

A CARD.—The undersigned having ... [illegible] Chicago, Nov. 14, 1863.

New Advertisements.

OUR FACTORY IS AGAIN IN operation and we are now prepared to offer the whitest and purest SALT ever offered in this market. ... DAIRY SALT ... CITY TRADE ... OIL OR SALT ... Chas. L. Noble & Co., SALT REFINERS, 175 LAKE STREET.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS, Distillers, Millers and Others. The Richards' Manufacturing Co. ... [illegible] IRON CORN-SHELLERS ... J. C. RICHARDS ...

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED IN PAPER HANGINGS, Borders, Decorations, Etc., E. G. L. FAXON, 70 LAKE STREET.

BEDDING. The most Complete Stock in the City. Mattresses, Blankets, Comforters, Etc. Feather Beds, Pillows, Etc. The only place in the city to get Steam Cured Feathers, Free from Bad Odor. WINDOW SHADES Fixtures and Trimmings. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 LAKE STREET.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS, Distillers and the Public. The statement of the Richard's Manufacturing Company to the effect that they have purchased the only CLINTON RIGHT, and are SOLE MANUFACTURERS of the Richard's Corn Sheller, Is a WILFUL AND MALICIOUS FALSEHOOD. I am prepared to fill all orders for my Improved New Style Corn Shellers Which they do not manufacture, and which is a great improvement over my old machine, as it shells Perfectly Clean from the Cob. ... J. C. RICHARDS, Office, 89 Washington-st., Chicago. Post Office Box 156. MANUFACTORY, 621 STATE-ST.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—On and after this date we retire from the General Grocery Trade, to devote our attention exclusively to the IMPORTATION AND JOBBING OF TEAS, At our present location, 71 South Water-st, Chicago and at 45 Wall street, New York. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY. ...

CHICAGO TEA WAREHOUSE. AT WHOLESALE ONLY. $150,000 IN TEAS. 71 South Water-st., Chicago. 45 Wall street, New York. ... PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, Importers and Jobbers, 71 South Water-street.

STEAM TO AND FROM EUROPE. The Steamship "GLASGOW," of the L. N. Y. & P. S. S. Co., will leave New York for Liverpool and Queenstown on NEXT THURSDAY, Nov. 19th, at 12 o'clock noon. ... 9 Clark street, cor. Randolph.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Hoop Skirts AT GREAT BARGAINS. OUR REDUCED PRICES: TAPE SKIRTS. No. 15, 75 cts; No. 18, $7 1-2 cts; No. 20, $1. Extra Wide Tape. No. 20, $1.50; No. 25, $1.75; No. 30, $2.00. CHILDREN'S SKIRTS, a new supply. A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake-st.

MEN'S Fashionable and Well-Made CLOTHING CONSISTING OF OVERCOATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, From Common to the best English Beavers. THE STYLE, WORKMANSHIP and TRIMMINGS of which is equal to the BEST CUSTOM WORK in the city. ... Have Over a Thousand Different Patterns and Qualities. ... DE GRAFF & POOLE, Corner of Randolph and State Streets.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS. ... STAPLE AND FANCY STATIONERY, WRITING PAPERS, ENVELOPES, Blank Books & Photographic Albums, ... On or about November 15th. ... J. W. MIDDLETON & CO., ... 196 LAKE STREET.

# Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1863.


## JEFF. DAVIS ON THE TRAMP.

The people of the South are worse than a [illegible] child when the nurse is away. They cannot be left alone for a minute without setting up a wail which summons Mr. Jefferson Davis with a bottle of cordial, an olive branch and a new speech and clean shirt in his trunk to allay their anxieties. He is the oil which calms the troubled waters. Whenever he sets out from Richmond, one may know that there is a breeze or a Yankee threatening the chivalry, and as the latter are becoming quite plenty just now, Mr. Davis' calls are frequent and sudden, and his prescription-speeches grow longer and more tedious with each visit. When Vicksburg was threatened, off started Davis to make a speech, and threw in two more at Jackson and Port Hudson to keep up the failing spirits. The blue coats threatened Mobile, and like the ghost in the play, pops up Mr. Davis with another little speech. Mobile being quieted, there is a call for help from Alabama, and from the depot steps at Selma, he addresses the lank planters and snuff dippers and a few chuckling Cuffees on the outskirts of the crowd. But in the meantime Bragg and Rev. Bishop Polk have had a bout with the blue coats and have not met with the success they expected. Another bottle of cordial is needed and off flies Davis, Chickamaugawards, to revive the chivalry with another speech, and as there is a strong probability that Grant and Thomas may knock at the doors of Atlanta, some fine morning, to Atlanta he goes and makes another little speech. He has hardly reached his peroration before a message arrives announcing that some more of Gilmore's shells have fallen plump into Main street, Charleston, and he takes a special train for the doomed city. He makes a speech at the Planters' House, and having three or four more speeches in his trunk, he devotes them to the batteries, and then leaves for Richmond, where he makes a final effort to keep up the spirits which have drooped in his absence. But Mr. Davis cannot now rest. Like Ahasuerus, he must on, for the blue coats are contracting their lines, and Mobile is already crying again for another speech and more cordial. The wall of Federal bayonets, however, is closing in, and as the time wears on, Mr. Davis' speeches must become briefer and less frequent. Let us pray for that blessed time when he will have but one more to make, and that under the gallows tree—the last dying speech and confession of Jefferson Davis, Traitor.

## SENATOR BROWN OF MISSOURI.

The election of B. Gratz Brown to the United States Senate from Missouri, in face of the combined opposition of the enemies of Emancipation, is an event that ought not to be lightly passed over. Mr. Brown, a Kentuckian by birth and a Missourian by long residence, member of a slave-holding family and educated in the prejudices and errors of his class, long ago saw the evils which were inseparably connected with slavery; and all of his latter years have been devoted to such measures as would prevent the spread of the institution in the national domain, and to the deliverance of the State of his adoption from the curse of its presence. He commenced when to be an Anti-Slavery man, even from economical motives, was an offence almost equal in the public estimation to a crime; but braving the reproaches of enemies, the expostulations of friends, and the sneers of the rabble, he manfully continued in obedience to his convictions, and as a private citizen, as an editor and as a statesman, never let slip an opportunity to impress his views and their transcendant importance upon all whom his words could reach. At first treated as an amiable enthusiast who might be permitted to have his say; then, as he widened and intensified his influence and left the marks of his genius upon the policy of Missouri and the tone of feeling in the West, hated as an innovator; and finally marked out as Broderick was for destruction as an impracticable who could neither be coaxed, bribed, nor awed into silence, he is to-day the foremost man of his State, the representative of its highest interests and noblest aspirations, in the most august deliberative body in the world! Truth is vindicated, and its most fearless preacher has his reward.

Though we have unaffected admiration for the courage and persistency that Mr. Brown has evinced in his long war against the despotic element in our Government, and though we do most heartily rejoice over his personal success, we are mainly concerned with the effect of his triumph upon the politics of his State, and, through it, upon the Republic. Missouri is to-day, by the act that made Gratz Brown a Senator, irrevocably committed to an Anti-Slavery policy. Henceforth she will take her place with Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois; and no wiles of the enemy can seduce her from allegiance to the principle in politics to which she is thus cemented. The contest, so far as she is concerned, between Slavery and Freedom, is closed; and though demagogues may, by gaining power under false pretences, at some time hereafter, make her the ally of the Slave Power, as it has ruled the nation, no man will at the end of another year dare hazard his standing with his fellows, by opposing the final riddance of the State of the iniquity that has dwarfed and cursed her. Missouri is henceforth free; and to Mr. Brown she owes a debt that she will never be able to pay, though she heaps upon his head all the laurels that Mr. Benton wore.

Mr. Brown's triumph is probably the end of the Schofield-Gamble dynasty under which the loyal men of Missouri have writhed. The eyes of the President must be opened; and if no considerations of public justice can be made to reach him, common regard for his good name will compel him to set Schofield aside and to link his fortunes with his loyal friends. This, though only a minor effect, is sure to follow. Room for Schofield, who goes to the rear!

## Preserving the Streets of Chicago from Railway Uses.

There is an ordinance before the Common Council, which will be called up for final action on Monday night, entitled "An Ordinance for the preservation of certain streets of Chicago from Railway uses." By this ordinance, (which we have heretofore printed,) Michigan, Wabash and Third Avenues, Washington, Adams, Monroe and Jackson Streets, and Lake Street east of Park Street, are preserved from railway uses for twenty years. This is precisely the proposition. It is the effect of the ordinance to keep all railways off these streets this length of time—nothing more nor less.

The question is, are the people of the city in [illegible] in this preservation of the streets from [illegible] invasion? This ordinance confers no new [illegible] on any body—grants no new privileges or [illegible]. On the other hand, it secures the [illegible] of that part of Wabash avenue held by the Chicago City Railroad Company, and that portion of Lake street east of Union Park (Park street) held by the West Division Railway Company. It [illegible] such schemers as the originators of the "[illegible] Valley Railway bill" out in the cold. It [illegible] the city against their plundering. If the city has the chartered right to control its own streets, why should it not exercise it to protect the people from demagogues and political gamblers who seek to override every right which [illegible] to the streets named; and if it did, is the city [illegible] to their wanton without a [illegible]? Do the business men of Lake street, and the residents of Wabash and Michigan avenues, of Washington and Monroe streets, want a [illegible] company "invested with power to take and apply private property to its own uses," admitted [illegible]? If not, will they not move in the matter, and see that their voices are given as their wishes [illegible] Monday night?

[illegible] The railways already granted [illegible] ... Others will be. The right to build these [illegible] can be [illegible]. But there is a [illegible]. With a free press and a free [illegible] of the character of these [illegible] depend upon both the good will of the press and people, cannot become an "odious monopoly." It is impossible. The city has power over these companies to control them, and protect the public. And it is fitting this cry of "odious monopoly" should come from the quarter it does—from a class of men who seek franchises placing their operations above and independent of municipal control, and giving them power to take and apply private property wherever they may desire to do so. We say it is fitting such men should oppose an ordinance which deprives them of these privileges, protects the people, and asserts the right and power of the city to control its own affairs. The trouble is, this ordinance is sound, and its soundness affects the schemes of these men. Therefore let the people rejoice when they secure its passage.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MY FARM OF EDGEWOOD—By the Author of "Reveries of a Bachelor." New York: Charles Scribner. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

This is one of the most charming and delightful books we have met with for a long time. A genuine country book: reflecting country life—especially farming life, which is treated in a thoroughly practical manner—country scenery, manners and customs—and every page redolent of the fields and woods. The farmer should read it for its wise lessons on husbandry—and the fine content which runs through it, and pervades it like an atmosphere. The townsman should read it because it will make him love the country, and cheer him with bright visions of woods, and waters, mountains, and happy country homes, and well cultivated farms. And all who love literature should read it, because it is delightfully written, in such sweet, terse, and musical English. It is a genuine American classic.

ARTHUR HALLAM'S REMAINS, in Prose and Verse; with a Preface and Memoir. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

This book is doubly interesting, for its own intrinsic merits, and for the associations which crowd about the name of the author. Arthur Hallam is the fine, chivalrous, noble fellow, who as the college chum, and intimate friend of Alfred Tennyson, the poet, won his undying love, so finely celebrated in that grand and solemn organ melody, the In Memoriam. Few books could have been more welcome than these Remains, to the readers of Tennyson. We all desired to know something more of the brave, true heart, so affectionately apotheosized by the English poet laureate. And in these pages we find what we have longed for.

The Memoir, written, clearly, by a dear relative, is full of the facts of his life—his hopes, sorrows and high ambitions; his nobleness, and his scholarly triumphs. We hear that he died very suddenly—a rush of blood to the head, putting an end to the great promise that was in him. His literary remains fully justify all the hopes that were entertained of him. He was a true poet, a fine English writer, a good scholar, and all out, a man!

EXCURSIONS, By H. D. Thoreau. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

Nearly all these papers have appeared since poor Thoreau's death, in the pages of the Atlantic Monthly. There is no need, therefore, for us to enter upon any critical analysis of them, further than to say that they are marked by all the peculiar quaintnesses of expression, and vigorous thoughts, and clear style, which made the author famous, when he published his "Week up the Concord and Merrimac Rivers," and his "Life in the Woods."

Thoreau lived all his life in Concord, Mass., and was the friend of R. W. Emerson.

PETER CARRADINE, OR THE MARTINDALE PASTORAL, by Caroline Chesebro. New York: Sheldon & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

A clever story of every-day country life—the characters well drawn, and a great variety of them, showing a good knowledge of human nature and of human life. The plot well conceived and executed, and interesting to the end; the writer very evidently a Christian woman and philanthropist.

BROKEN COLUMNS. New York: Sheldon & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

One of the most powerful, and best sustained works which has appeared for many years. Superior to Adam Bede.

## NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

—A law has passed the Vermont Legislature allowing towns to erect monuments to the memory of diseased soldiers.

—The new Secretary of Legation at Washington, from England, the Hon. W. Elliot, is a son of the Earl of St. Germain.

—The veracious New York correspondent of the London *Times* writes home that but for British sailors the American navy—mercantile or national—would not have been what it is! The same truthful person styles General Corcoran "an ex-rebel and rumseller."

—An ingenious person has discovered that the three most forcible letters in the alphabet are N R G; that the two which contain nothing are M T, that four express great corpulence, O B C T; that two are in a decline, D K; that four indicate exalted station, X L N C; and three excite our tears, yet, when pronounced together, are necessary to a good understanding, L E G.

—A Scotchman who had heard Beecher at Manchester afterward expressed his opinion of him to an American in unmistakable High Fifeshire: "Eh, mon, he was joost gran!" he said; "he gart me tingle fra' the tap of my head to ya taes! Ye must ha' braw meenisters, if he's a fair sample of 'em!"

—The suit of Smith & Wesson, of Springfield, Massachusetts, against Allen & Wheelock, of Worcester, for infringement of patent on the revolving pistol, which has been pending before the Supreme Court at Boston for some time, has been decided in favor of the plaintiffs. This decision clearly establishes the right of Messrs. Smith & Wesson to the patent they hold, as there have been previous decisions in their favor in other districts of the Supreme Court.

—Ten of Jeff. Davis's slaves were lately captured by the rebels thirty miles below Vicksburg. They were on the river plantation of the "President," and had on Federal uniforms, and arms in their hands. Six slaves belonging to a brother of Jeff. were taken at the same time. Will the "President" carry out his threat and hang his own slaves for the offense of wearing the Union uniform?

—A curious case at law has arisen in Pomerania. A farmer held a meadow, with the right of irrigation on each recurring Apostles' Day. He contended that there were thirteen apostles, "including Matthias and Barnabas as well as Paul." It was closely argued by the lawyers; and the joke of the affair is, that several newspapers have been pounced upon by the government and punished for having been guilty of "undue merriment" in alluding to the subject.

—The value of the petroleum wells to the state of Pennsylvania may be inferred from the increase of population in those regions since the wells have begun to be worked. Venango, the county in which the wells are situated, has increased its voting population in two years from one thousand seven hundred and thirteen to six thousand two hundred and sixty-five. From having been one of the wildest, it is likely to become one of the most populous counties in the state.

—It is perhaps not generally known that the Russians use English terms for the various parts of a ship, and all the orders for sailing are given in Dutch. These terms were originally engrafted in the Russian tongue by Peter the Great, who studied ship-building in England and seamanship in Holland. It was found easier to adopt these foreign terms than invent new ones for every day use, as they had no equivalent in Russian.

—The total shipments of boots and shoes from Boston by rail and sea, for the past week have been (according to the Shoe and Leather Reporter) 11,853 cases. Of this number 10,180 cases were sent by rail as follows:—2,562 cases to New York and Pennsylvania; 1,117 to the Southern States now in our possession, and 6,501 to the Western States, including 213 cases to California. The clearances from the Custom-house were 1,[illegible] cases, among which we notice [illegible] destined for San Francisco.

—The N. Y. *Evening Post* publishes the following communication:

Will the following do as a rhyme to "step," for which you asked some time ago?

To say you cannot make
A rhyme that "step" will take,
Is most absurd!
To make a rhyme to "step,"
You only have to sep-
arate a word.
W. D. R.

## A REMARKABLE AFFAIR.

### Lord Palmerston Accused of Adultery.

Karl Blind, the well-informed London correspondent of the *Westliche Post*, published in St. Louis, writes that paper:

LONDON, October 22, 1863.

The heading of my letter will surprise you and your readers, I dare say. Day before yesterday Lord Palmerston celebrated his eightieth—say *eightieth*—birth day, and almost on the same day a suit of *crim con.* is brought against him. The occurrence seems impossible, absurd—indeed, considering all the circumstances, a perfect enormity; and yet it is true. The English papers do not mention one word of the matter. But in a few well-informed circles, it is spoken of to-day.

By an exceptional circumstance I am able to communicate to you the particulars of this affair. The authority, from which I derive the following facts, has seen the original documents referred to. From certain reasons I suppress the name of the plaintiff. I will merely say that it commences with an "O." The lady in question is young, pretty and charming. Her photograph is among the documents in court. Confidential letters of the accused are also in the testimony. In order to prove the authenticity of these letters, the plaintiff's counsel produced a letter of Lord Palmerston's, which he wrote after he had resolved the first proposals to make an "arrangement," and which he—it is hard to understand why—wrote himself, instead of getting his secretary or attorney to write it.

The case is now pending before the "Probate and Divorce Court," but is a deep State secret. The plaintiff demands twenty thousand pounds damage. According to all appearances, Lord Palmerston has been led into the affair by an intrigue; as "Old Cupido," (his well known nickname,) he could not resist, of course. In those circles where the affair is known, great excitement prevails. It is thought that the occurrence will politically damage Old Pam, at Court and otherwise. The case is almost without a parallel of its kind.

## CHICAGO PROVISION TRADE.

### Its Rise, Progress, and Present Position.

### LIST OF NEW PORK AND BEEF HOUSES.

By reference to the annual review of the trade and commerce of Chicago for the year 1853, prepared by one of the editors of the TRIBUNE, it will be seen that in the season of 1852-53, there were cut and packed in this city 48,156 Hogs. This was considered in those days a most wonderful achievement, and we were much prouder of the feat, and bragged a good deal louder about it, than we do now about packing a million. And this, our readers must bear in mind, was only ten years ago! In those days packing houses were not considered a nuisance—and there were no "smelling committees" of aldermen to be found "nosing" around to see what city ordinance was being violated. At that time we were proud of our packing houses, and prouder still of those who had the enterprise to build and run them. Messrs. Hubbard, Hough, Steel, and a few others, who comprised the packers at that time, had the freedom of the entire city, including the sweet village of Bridgeport, and there was no objection then to running the offal of the hog or the steer into Chicago River. Indeed, it was one of the leading inducements held out by our citizens and property owners of those days to packers, that they could "dump" their offal into the river—it was so "handy." Our real estate owners, when advertising river property for sale, were sure always to point out to packers at a distance the "convenience" of Chicago River for packing and slaughtering establishments. It was indeed wonderful what an affection there existed in the hearts of the citizens of those days for packing houses—they were visited by sightseers, and we waded about in the mud knee deep with an almost patriotic ardor, showing them the beauties of a hog pen, slaughter-house, and packing establishment. There was no "stench" in packing houses then—and our daily journals did not speak of the much abused river as they now do—it was then a pellucid stream—the pride of Chicago and the perpetual boast of those who owned water lots!

Truth is stranger than fiction. What dreamer of 1852-53 was wild or crazy enough to predict that ten years hence, there would be packed in this city *one million hogs*? Who would have presumed upon the credulity of even the most sanguine property-holder by prophesying that in 1861-62 Chicago would pack more hogs than Cincinnati, and that in 1862-63 she would exceed her by nearly 400,000? And what alderman would then have been rash enough to have supposed it possible that at any future period of our history, the Common Council would so far interfere with the vested rights of those public benefactors, our packers, as to prohibit them from using Chicago River as a common sewer?

But the extraordinary development of the Northwest has worked miracles in many things, and this is one of them. It has revolutionized the entire trade and commerce of the country—and made Chicago what it now is—*the greatest grain, lumber and provision market, and the largest beef and pork packing point in the United States*, or indeed in the world! The rise and progress of the grain trade of Chicago was indeed remarkable; but the rapidity with which the Provision trade has advanced, is, if possible, more wonderful still. To traverse the river and its branches, and see the numerous piles of brick and stone devoted entirely to this business—to find immense packing establishments, some of them costing upwards of $80,000, erected within two or three years—to visit these when in full operation, and see the rapidity with which corn is condensed for shipment to the four quarters of the globe—to go still further to the five or six stock yards of our city all crowded to excess with beeves and swine—and then to see the miles of cars all loaded with live stock, coming daily into the city from the Mississippi, aye from far west of it, from the banks of the Missouri—this is what must be done before the uninitiated can form a true idea of the magnitude and importance of this trade. But this is not all. There is the immense army of teams, drays, and wagons daily engaged in carrying the product from depot to depot—the loaded trains that daily leave for the sea-board—the fleet of propellers loaded to the guards—all swelling the capital invested in the Provision Trade to an almost incalculable sum.

But when we take into consideration the great fact that not one acre in ten in the country tributary to Chicago is under cultivation—that in even the most populous districts, the country is, as compared with the East, sparsely settled—what prophetic mind can foretell the gigantic proportions which this trade will have assumed ten years hence?

Of course, Chicago is not the only point that will have an increase in trade; but its central position as a receiving and re-distributing point cannot fail to give it in all future time pre-eminence. With lines of railroads tapping the territory west, south and north of us, and re distributing lines leading to the seaboard from as far north as Montreal and south as far as Baltimore, besides the water communication through the lakes, rivers and canals leading to the same points—what city in the United States stands any chance to rival it?

HISTORY OF THE PROVISION TRADE.

As very little is known of the history of the provision trade in this city, we have, by dint of digging into some of the records of the past in the offices of the pioneers of the trade succeeded in collecting a few facts which cannot fail to prove interesting to our readers.

The oldest record we can trace of the provision trade is furnished us by our fellow citizen, Archibald Clybourne, Esq., who built a slaughter house here in 1827, for the purpose of supplying the United States troops then stationed at Fort Dearborn, and also the few inhabitants living here at that time. This was the first slaughter house ever built in Chicago. But very little packing, however, was done here till the fall of 1833, as there was no export demand, and but very little wanted in the country. During the summer of 1833 there was a large emigration to Chicago and the country around, which created a demand for pickled beef and pork. During the fall Mr. Clybourne packed five or six hundred beeves, and about 3,000 hogs—and in 1834, a still larger number.

During the whole period of seven or eight years mentioned above, the price paid for cattle and hogs was about 3c net weight. But the quality of neither cattle nor hogs at that time was very good. The hogs were generally of the "Rover Breed" and had to be driven from 150 to 200 miles across the prairies, for which task they were perfectly capable—being able to make their mile in about 2.40. The pork packed from these hogs was generally *light* mess or prime pork, with about three hogs in a barrel. Mr. C. recollects of some barrel pork being sold to one of the first settlers of Kenosha, which turned out *sixteen tail pieces to the barrel*. This was called in those days "Prime Pork."

The first beef packed by the city was by Geo. W. Dole, Esq., in 1832. In October of that year he slaughtered and packed 150 head of cattle for Oliver Newberry, of Detroit. The cattle were purchased by Mr. Dole, from Chas. Reed of Hickory Creek, at $2.75 per 100 pounds—the hides and tallow being thrown in for the slaughtering. The cattle were driven to this city from the Wabash, and they were slaughtered by John and Mark Noble, on the prairie near the lake, opposite where the Catholic Bishop's palace is now situated, at the corner of Michigan avenue and Madison street. The packing was done in Mr. Dole's warehouse, a wooden building situated at the corner of Dearborn and South Water streets. The barrels in which this beef was packed, were brought from Detroit, and the beef was shipped that fall to Detroit.

In December, 1833, Mr. Dole slaughtered and packed 338 hogs. They were purchased from John Blackstone, at $3.00 per 100 lbs net. They were driven from the Wabash Valley. These hogs were slaughtered in the back yard of Mr. Dole's warehouse, and packed in the store. There being no barrels in which to put the meat, it was packed in bulk, and stored away until barrels were made during the winter. *This was the first lot of hogs ever packed in this city.* We have no means of ascertaining what prices this pork or beef brought, as they were sent to the New York market from Detroit, but in an old book belonging to Mr. Dole, we found an entry of a sale of a barrel of mess pork at $16.00, and a barrel of "one hog pork" at $14.00.

In the fall of 1833 Mr. Dole packed both beef and pork at Mr. Clybourne's packing-house on the North Branch. The number of cattle packed was 200 head, and the number of hogs 1,000. The cattle cost $2.50 per 100 lbs net, and the hogs $3.00 net—both cattle and hogs having been driven from the Wabash. In looking through the old papers of Newberry & Dole, we came across the first contract for cattle and hogs ever made in this city. The first is dated May 14, 1833, and is as follows:

"ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT: Made and entered into this 14th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, by and between Archibald Clybourne of the town of Chicago, Cook county, State Illinois, of one part, and Newberry & Dole, of the same place, of the other part. Witnesseth that the said Archibald Clybourne aforesaid of the first part, covenants and agrees to and with the said Newberry & Dole of the second part, that he will, between the first day of September and the first day of November next, deliver to the said Newberry & Dole, in the town of Chicago, or at the House of said Clybourne in Cook County, Illinois, one hundred head of good fat merchantable Beef Cattle, to weigh, upon an average, five hundred pounds each after being slaughtered and dressed and none of them to weigh less than four hundred pounds each after being slaughtered and dressed; likewise, by the fifteenth day of December next, two hundred head of good fat Hogs well corn fed and merchantable for pork, to weigh upon an average two hundred lbs each after being slaughtered and dressed, and none of them to weigh less than one hundred and ninety pounds each after being slaughtered and dressed. And in consideration of the above premises and covenants, to be done and performed by the said Clybourne, the said Newberry & Dole covenants and agrees to and with said Clybourne that they will upon delivery of said cattle and hogs, pay to the said Clybourne the sum of two dollars and eighty cents per hundred for the beef and three dollars per hundred pounds for the pork when slaughtered and dressed. It is further agreed and distinctly understood that the said Newberry and Dole are to have all the hides and tallow, and one half the tongues coming from said cattle, and the [illegible] of said hogs, and [illegible] deliver the beef cut up ready for salting and packing at his own expense—is to have the hides salted and hung up in a secure place, and is to find a room to store the pork through the winter, if the said Newberry & Dole wishes him to.

In testimony whereof, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals this day and date above written.
ARCHIBALD CLYBOURNE. [Seal.]
NEWBERRY & DOLE. [Seal.]
(Witness) ISAAC D. HARMON."

The following is a few months later, and was for hogs only:

"MEMORANDUM of agreement made between Newberry and Dole, of the town of Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, and John Blackstone, of Cook county, Illinois, witnesseth as follows, to wit: That the said Blackstone hereby agrees to furnish and deliver to the said Newberry and Dole five hundred head of good merchantable corn-fed hogs, weighing not less each than one hundred and eighty pounds, and to average two hundred per head, in the town of Chicago, on or before the first day of December next; and in consideration of the furnishing and delivery of the said hogs by the said Blackstone, the said Newberry and Dole hereby obligate and bind themselves to pay to the said Blackstone the sum of three dollars per hundred pounds for said hogs, when butchered. In testimony whereof, the said parties have hereto set their hands and seals, this fifth day of September, A. D. 1833.
JOHN BLACKSTONE. [Seal.]
NEWBERRY & DOLE. [Seal.]
(Witness) W. H. VANDERBURGH."

In the fall of 1834, Mr. Dole slaughtered and packed from three to five hundred head of cattle, (we cannot find the exact number) and about fourteen hundred hogs. They were killed and cut in a packing house erected by Messrs. Newberry and Dole, on the South Branch of the river, near where Stowell's Slip now is. Mr. Dole continued packing every season up to 1840.

In looking over Mr. Dole's books, we find a contract between Newberry & Dole and Duncan & Morrison of McLean county, Ill., for 250 hogs, at $5.50 net—the hogs to average 150 lbs net—and the following conditions were attached: Morrison & Duncan were to receive 1c per lb. extra for all they averaged over 150 lbs., and they were to deduct 1c per lb. for all they averaged under 150—Newberry & Dole not being bound to receive them at all unless they averaged 100 lbs. We also found another contract made in 1838 between Newberry & Dole and Elbert Dickinson, of McLean county, Ill., for 150 head of cattle, to be delivered in July, and 200 head to be delivered in October, at $2.90 net—the cattle to average 500 lbs. net. This first lot of cattle, we are informed, was for the Indian payment, and the latter for packing. Among the same papers we found the first bill of lading for beef ever made out in Chicago. Here it is:

"Shipped in good order and well conditioned, by Newberry & Dole, on board the schooner called Napoleon, whereof is master for the present voyage, John Stewart, now lying in the Port of Chicago, and bound for Detroit.—To say:
O. Newberry, Detroit.
287 brls Beef.
14 " Tallow.
2 " Beeswax—115¾, 94¾, 210¼.
108 Dry Hides—weighing 4,659 lbs.
Being marked and numbered as in the margin, and to be delivered at the Port of Detroit in like good order, (the dangers of the lakes and rivers excepted,) unto consignees or to their assignees—he or they paying freight at —— per brl. bulk.
In witness whereof, the master of said vessel hath affirmed to two bills of lading, all of this tenor and date, one of which to be accomplished the other to stand void. JOHN STEWART.
Dated, Chicago, April 17, 1839."

In 1834-35, Gurdon S. Hubbard commenced packing hogs in the old "Bank building," corner of Lasalle and Lake streets. The number packed by him that year was 5,000, and they came from St. Clair Co., Vermillion Co., and from the Wabash Valley. He slaughtered them on the South Branch of the river, and had them cut in his own house, (as above stated.) The hogs cost him $3.00a3.50 net. Being disappointed in getting barrels, he had to put up the pork into bulk sides till spring, when he procured barrels from Cleveland at $1.00, and had the pork packed. In 1837-38, Mr. Hubbard commenced again to pack pork in his own house on the north side of Kinzie street, near Rush street bridge. That season he slaughtered and packed about 12,000 hogs—the most of which he put up into mess pork—paying $1.50a2.00 net for the hogs. In 1838-39 he packed 10,000 hogs, and in 1839-40, about the same number of hogs, and 4,000 head of cattle—all packed on Kinzie street. In 1840 Mr. Hubbard built a house on South Water street, between Clark and Lasalle streets, and in the fall and winter following, he packed 7,000 head of cattle, and about 12,000 hogs. They were slaughtered on the North branch of the river. He paid this year for the cattle, 2¼c net, and they were driven here from along the Illinois river, McLean county, Fulton county, &c. He continued packing hogs and cattle on South Water street till 1848; when he moved to the North Branch of the river, where his house is at present situated. Mr. Hubbard's packing, from the time he commenced up to 1841, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1834-35—5,000 Hogs | 1839-40—4,000 Cattle. |
| 1837-38—12,000 do. | 1840-41—10,000 Hogs. |
| 1838-39—10,000 do. | 1840-41—7,000 Cattle. |
| 1839-40—12,000 do. | |

July, 1836-7, Sylvester Marsh (who packed with Hubbard from 1833-4) commenced business himself, and packed on North Kinzie street, near Rush street bridge, where he built a house, and continued packing there up till 1855—the latter few years in connection with Mr. Carpenter.

In 1837-38, a Mr. Underhill came to this city and commenced the packing of pork, killing his hogs near Funk's house. He did not continue in the business.

In 1843-44 Messrs. Thomas Dyer and John P. Chapin commenced packing in Reynolds' house—cutting in that season 6,000 hogs and 2,000 head of cattle.

In 1844-45 Wadsworth, Dyer & Chapin built a packing house on the south branch of the river, near North street, where they packed that season 3,000 head of cattle and 12,000 hogs. In 1845-46 this firm sold out to Julius Wadsworth and Thomas Dyer, who carried on the business for five years afterwards—packing from 3,000 to 7,000 head of cattle, and 8,000 to 12,000 hogs every season.

The first cattle packed by Dyer & Chapin were purchased from Isaac and Jesse Funk, of McLean county, at $2.25 net. In the same year they also bought a drove of 1,800 hogs from Messrs. Funk, near Pontiac, at $3.12 net.

The first mess pork made by this house was sold to John Young & Co., Montreal, for $8.50 per barrel—Messrs. Young having sent vessels here in the spring of 1844 for the pork. The beef packed that season was shipped to New York; but as the books and papers of this firm have all been destroyed by fire, we cannot find the price at which it was sold. The packing of 1843-44 was an unprofitable undertaking. The following year, however, they cleared a "good round sum."

In the season of 1844-45 Dyer & Chapin *packed the first tierce of beef ever put up in this city for the English market*. They procured the services of an Englishman, who initiated the packers here into the style required for the London and Liverpool markets; and to this do we attribute the fact that Chicago tierce beef always stood well in those markets. They commenced right, and our packers have always been careful to keep up the character which they gained in early years.

In the early years of Dyer & Chapin's packing, the barrels were furnished chiefly by our well known citizen, Hugh Maher.

In the winter of 1841-2, Sherman Pitkin packed several hundred hogs, paying 1 1-2 to 1c net for the hogs. The mess pork was sent to New York.

In 1848 George Steel commenced to pack hogs on South Water street, near the corner of Franklin street, where he continued to pack until 1845. In 1845-6 he packed on the south branch of the river, and in 1846 he built a house on West Randolph street, on the site of the one which he now occupies.

In 1850, Hough & Co. built a packing house on the south branch of the river, at a cost of $3,000, (the same now occupied by Leland & Mixer,) with a capacity of 175 cattle and 300 hogs daily. H. & Co. continued to pack in this house until the spring of 1855, when they erected a large stone packing house on the south branch, at a cost of $30,000, where they continued packing cattle and hogs until the fall of 1856, when it was destroyed by fire. In 1857 they built the house which they now occupy, (on the site of the one which was destroyed,) at a cost of $25,000, with a capacity to pack 350 cattle and 1,000 hogs daily. This house, however, during the past summer, has been enlarged to double its former size and capacity.

In 1852, Messrs. Tobey, Booth & Co. commenced business here as pork packers, and packed pork from that up to 1857, on the South Branch of the river. In the spring of 1857, they erected a new house on the South Branch of the river, near Old street bridge, which they occupied till this season, when they rebuilt it on a much larger scale on the same site.

In 1854, Cragin & Co., of New York, built a house on the South Branch of the river, at a cost of $45,000. In 1860, however, the old house was torn down and a splendid new one erected—the largest then in the United States, and also the most costly. During the past summer, even this house had to be greatly enlarged and otherwise improved to keep pace with the increasing trade. The following table shows the number of Beeves and Hogs packed by them, since the date of their commencement till the present season:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1854-5 | 3,000 Cattle. | 15,000 Hogs. |
| 1855-6 | 7,000 " | 20,000 " |
| 1856-7 | 8,000 " | 20,000 " |
| 1857-8 | 13,000 " | 22,000 " |
| 1858-9 | 15,000 " | 23,000 " |
| 1859-60 | 15,000 " | 25,000 " |
| 1860-1 | 14,626 " | 32,000 " |
| 1861-2 | 21,625 " | 52,139 " |
| 1862-3 | 13,216 " | 98,435 " |

In 1853-4, Andrew Brown & Co., commenced packing in the house formerly occupied by Hough & Co., on the South Branch, and continued up till 1861. This house is now occupied by Leland & Mixer.

In the fall of 1854, Moore, Seaverns & Co. commenced packing in a house on the South Branch of the river, formerly built by Mr. Kent at a cost of $15,000, occupying about two acres of ground, with 216 feet river front, and continued in the business till 1859, when Messrs. J. G. Law & Co. commenced operations in both beef and pork, and continued up till the last season. Now the house is owned by Messrs. J. G. Favorite & Son, who are at present packing both pork and beef. It has been greatly enlarged and improved.

In 1856, Mr. Henry Milward built a beef and pork house on the South Branch of the river, on the Archer Road, at a cost of about $35,000. It was modeled after one formerly built by him at Covington, Ky., and was then considered a model house. In 1857 it was rented and worked by Thomas Nash, and in the month of May, 1858, it was sold by auction to Messrs. Van Brunt & Watrous, who packed beef and pork in it till 1860, when it fell, by assignee's sale, into the hands of Messrs. Harbuck & Kreigh, who have worked it ever since, and who now occupy it.

In 1858, Messrs. Jones & Culbertson erected a pork house on the corner of State street and Ringold Place, which they occupied till last year, when it was sold to Gardner & Co., its present occupants.

In 1859, a fine new house was erected on the South Branch, by Bowers & Co., with a capacity of killing 1,500 hogs per day. During the same year, Mr. Thos. Nash erected a new house on Ringold Place, specially adapted for curing English Meats. This is one of the best small houses in the city, or indeed in the West.

During this same year, Messrs. Flint & Stearns erected a new pork house, with a capacity of about 1,000 hogs per day, on the South Branch of the river, south of Twelfth street, now owned by Messrs. Flint & Thompson.

About this time, Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co. rebuilt their beef and pork house on the North branch of the river, greatly enlarging and improving it, and making it equal to any house at that time in the West, in every particular. It is still occupied and worked by them.

In 1862, there were built in this city a large number of new houses. Messrs. A. E. Kent & Co. erected a very large beef and pork house on the South branch of the river, at a cost of about $50,000, with a capacity to kill and cut 2,000 hogs and 300 beeves daily. Messrs. V. A. Turpin & Co. also erected a splendid brick Pork House, on the South branch of the river, with a capacity to cut 1,500 hogs daily. Mr. Robert McCabe erected two Pork Houses close by these, of solid stone, with a capacity of 1,500 hogs each per day. During the past year, Mr. McCabe occupied one, and the other was rented by Messrs. Duffield & Hilton and worked by them. The present season, they are both being operated by Mr. McCabe, and Mr. Duffield occupies part of one of the buildings for curing and putting up sweet-pickled Hams. Gelpcke & Thorn also built a new Pork house this year, with a capacity to kill 1,500 hogs daily. There were also erected during the same year about a dozen small houses, principally for Dressed Hogs.

STATISTICS OF PORK-PACKING IN CHICAGO.

To give our readers an accurate view of the history of this trade, we append the following table, showing the number of Hogs packed in Chicago each season since 1852:

HOGS PACKED IN CHICAGO FOR ELEVEN SEASONS.

| Seasons. | No. of Hogs Cut. |
|---|---|
| 1852-53 | 48,156 |
| 1853-54 | 52,849 |
| 1854-55 | 73,694 |
| 1855-56 | 80,380 |
| 1856-57 | 74,000 |
| 1857-58 | 99,262 |
| 1858-59 | 185,000 |
| 1859-60 | 167,918 |
| 1860-61 | 231,335 |
| 1861-62 | 514,118 |
| 1862-63 | 970,264 |

The season of 1863-64 has just opened, and at present it would be impossible to give any estimate of the number of Hogs to be cut before the close of the season. To judge, however, from the increased facilities for packing, there will no doubt be an increase, if the crop of Hogs holds out. As will be seen from the table given above, there were packed during the past season 970,264 hogs; but the total receipts during this period footed up 1,236,535—of which 346,881 were shipped East. The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Hogs for eleven seasons:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF HOGS AT CHICAGO FOR ELEVEN SEASONS.

| | Received. | Shipped. |
|---|---|---|
| 1852-53 | 65,158 | 10,000 |
| 1853-54 | 73,950 | 10,628 |
| 1854-55 | 308,565 | 52,881 |
| 1855-56 | 438,539 | 157,763 |
| 1856-57 | 220,702 | 108,074 |
| 1857-58 | 213,216 | 88,546 |
| 1858-59 | 251,102 | 46,434 |
| 1859-60 | 355,384 | 71,986 |
| 1860-61 | 354,084 | 119,886 |
| 1861-62 | 746,967 | 226,682 |
| 1862-63 | 1,236,535 | 346,881 |

The above table shows that almost every season during the past eleven years a large proportion of the Hogs received here have been shipped East. This must be [illegible] Chicago packers ought to receive every hog that comes into our market and only have it sent East in barrels, tierces, or boxes.

STATISTICS OF BEEF PACKING IN CHICAGO.

With regard to Beef-packing, Chicago stands, as it has stood for twelve years past, foremost, both as regards quantity and quality.

The following table shows the number of beeves packed each season for twelve years past:

BEEVES PACKED IN CHICAGO FOR TWELVE SEASONS.

| Season. | Beeves Packed. |
|---|---|
| 1851-52 | 21,806 |
| 1852-53 | 24,663 |
| 1853-54 | 23,431 |
| 1854-55 | 22,691 |
| 1855-56 | 23,972 |
| 1856-57 | 14,967 |
| 1857-58 | 34,675 |
| 1858-59 | 45,504 |
| 1859-60 | 51,606 |
| 1860-61 | 35,239 |
| 1861-62 | 55,219 |
| 1862-63 | 42,163 |

The present season thus far has been particularly active and profitable to those engaged in it, and the packing promises to be unusually heavy.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF CATTLE AND HOGS FOR EIGHT YEARS.

To give our readers some idea of the magnitude of the entire trade in beef cattle and hogs in this city, we append the following table, showing the receipts and shipments for a series of years:

RECEIPTS OF HOGS AND BEEF CATTLE IN CHICAGO.

| Year. | Hogs. Rec'd. | Hogs. Shipped. | Beeves. Recd. | Beeves. Shipped. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1855 | 302,068 | 145,589 | 19,715 | 5,982 |
| 1856 | 193,625 | 281,540 | 27,950 | 23,502 |
| 1857 | 251,112 | 131,216 | 48,524 | 25,502 |
| 1858 | 328,009 | 176,968 | 118,151 | 43,149 |
| 1859 | 271,496 | 212,840 | 90,574 | 55,973 |
| 1860 | 392,851 | 156,204 | 155,783 | 104,122 |
| 1861 | 675,023 | 289,694 | 204,579 | 124,146 |
| 1862 | 1,348,890 | 491,135 | 209,655 | 112,745 |

The trade in Beef Cattle with the Eastern States is now immense—and this is the only city probably in the world which holds a daily market for the sale of beeves. We supply New York with at least three fourths of her requirements, and the trade with Philadelphia, Baltimore and the New England States, is annually increasing. Since the breaking out of the rebellion about three-fourths of the cattle sold to the Government have been purchased in this market.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TRADE SINCE LAST SEASON.

Below will be found in detail some of the leading improvements made in the prosecution of this trade during the past summer:—

JONES & CULBERTSON'S NEW PORK HOUSE.—This splendid structure, just finished, is situated on the West side of the South Branch of the Chicago River, just south of Old street. There, looming up in its vastness, it stands as a landmark for the environs of our city—attracting special attention from its immensity and solid appearance. Its size is 180 by 156 feet—covering 28,080 square feet of ground, is three stories high, and has a railroad track conveniently built near the house—with a dock on the river close by—so that there need be little or no expense in loading the product of the hog to railroad depot or shipping dock. In the erection of this establishment there were used, 185 cords stone, 800,000 brick, 700,000 feet of lumber, and 120 kegs of nails, besides several tons of bolts, &c. The walls are of immense thickness, and the timbers are 12 by 16 inches, while the joists are only 9 inches apart—but few buildings in the city having been erected with such a view to general strength and endurance. The cost of the entire structure will probably exceed $80,000.

The general arrangement of this Pork House exhibits an unusual amount of care and study in labor-saving—every department being adapted to each other, so as to render it one of the most convenient establishments in the West.

The hogs when brought into the house, are driven up an inclined plane to the *top* of the house, where there are five pens, capable of accommodating 4,000 hogs. These pens are so constructed that they will be always dry and comfortable. This idea of having the hog pens on the roof of the building is a new one here; but besides being a saving of room, it is in this instance adopted because of its hygienic effect on the hogs. The usual method is to drive the hogs up to the slaughter pen, immediately before they are killed, and it is the opinion of many that the excitement and heat produced thereby, is detrimental to the meats. If there are any grounds for this opinion, the plan adopted in this Pork House is a remedy, for the hogs are allowed to cool in the pens on the roof, and as the slaughter house is erected also on the roof, there is no possibility of their being heated before they are killed. From the slaughter pens there are two chutes down which the slaughtered hogs slide into the scalding tubs, which are situated conveniently at one end of the third floor.

Close by these tubs, and on the same floor, is the hanging-room, having beams seven feet eight inches apart, on which can be hung, at one time, no less than 3,500 hogs. This drying room is a perfect model, and we call the attention of all interested in this business to it. As we stated, the hanging beams are seven feet eight inches apart; but besides this there is a space of fourteen feet all around these beams, so that the air has plenty of room to circulate and cool the hogs thoroughly. To ventilate this room in as complete a manner as possible, the windows are constructed so as to slide entirely into the wall, and there are a series of ventilators constructed in the roof, immediately over where the hogs hang, so that the steam arising from them after coming out of the scalding tub, is carried off immediately.

The packing room is on the second floor, and there are conveniently constructed chutes for carrying the various kinds of meats from the floor above. The brine tank is situated on the upper floor, to which there are hose pipes attached, which leads it to the second floor. Here there are gutters constructed—so that the waste brine runs through them to a tank on the floor below, and is saved. This is no small item in a year, in such an establishment as this, and salt costing $2.75 per barrel.

The bulking room is on the lower floor, and it is capable of holding several acres of sides, hams, or shoulders.

The Lard Department deserves special attention. It consists of three rooms, 156 by 35 feet, running from the bottom to the top of the building. There are eight immense steam tanks and two large kettles, besides a kettle-drier, capable of holding 160 tierces of lard. The upper Lard room is the receiving room, which is conveniently situated so that the leaf, trimmings, head or gut, are, with very little labor, tumbled into their respective tanks. On the second floor is the tank room, and on the first floor is the drawing-off room. Below each tank is a large box to receive the offal, from which it runs into carts and is carried away—*not* run into the river. Indeed, as far as we could see, there are no appliances of any kind whatsoever by which the offensive offal of the hog can be run out of this house into the river, and Mr. Culbertson informs us that he has completed arrangements by which every ounce of offal will be carted away daily and buried.

The capacity of this pork house is about 2,500 hogs daily.

TOBEY & BOOTH'S NEW PORK HOUSE.—The new Pork House of Messrs. Tobey & Booth, just finished, is situated on the site of their old house, on the east side of the south branch of the river, near Eighteenth Street Bridge. The main building is two stories high, fronting 240 feet on Grove street and 150 feet on Eighteenth street. Although less pretentious and costly than some houses in the city, there are but few in the West possessing the same conveniences and capacity, and are so well calculated to save labor and expense in killing, curing or packing.

The slaughtering department is situated in the upper story, and adjoining it is the hanging room, which is capable of hanging 3,500 hogs. This room is well ventilated by windows in the roof and on the sides of the building—which can be opened by means of cords whenever required. The steam from the scalding tubs is also all carried off by ventilators, and is not permitted to get into the hanging room; while in the latter, the ventilators speedily carry off the steam arising from the hogs. Adjoining the hanging room is the cutting and trimming room, from which there are convenient chutes to carry off the different kinds of meat. Close to this room is another 40 feet wide and 112 feet long, to be used for spreading green meats.

The room for packing and storing barrel meats is 120 feet square, and is provided with all the most approved appliances for furnishing brine, &c.

There is on the same floor a room 120 by 60 feet for re-trimming and packing English cut meats—a branch of the business which is annually becoming of greater importance.

The room for curing Bulk Meats is 120 feet long by 112 feet wide, and is in every respect well adapted for curing an immense amount of all kinds of meats.

The Lard Department consists of a room 60 feet long by 45 feet wide. Here are situated eight large tanks capable of turning out 50,000 lbs. rendered Lard per day. There are also two Lard Driers and two coolers, with a capacity of 80 tierces each. This department is in many respects particularly attractive, and deserves especial notice. All the escape steam from the Lard tanks, instead of being wasted and allowed to permeate the entire house, is condensed by means of a new invention, and is used in heating the water that supplies the boilers—thus turning to good account what would otherwise be a nuisance. Underneath the Lard tanks are immense vats, into which the offal is emptied—which, as has always been the case in this house, will be removed in carts twice a day beyond the city limits and properly taken care of by parties engaged in the manufacture of Glue. This will render Messrs. Tobey & Booth's establishment entirely unobjectionable to the community, and will prove an agreeable halting place for the Aldermanic Smelling Committees, when next they make their rounds among the slaughtering establishments of the South Branch.

At the back of the main building are a series of Hog Pens, well constructed and closed in from the weather—capable of accommodating about 3,000 hogs.

There are two boilers, 30 horse power each, and a beautiful engine, 12 horse power, in the main building.

The house is conveniently situated, with a dock front of 300 feet, and a railroad track traversing Grove street in front—making it one of the most convenient houses in the city for shippers.

Messrs. Tobey & Booth have been engaged in Pork Packing business in this city ever since it became a recognized interest in our city, and their brand stands high not only here but in every market in the United States.

The cost of erecting this new house is about $65,000.

CRAGIN & CO.'S PORK AND BEEF HOUSE.—During the past summer Mr. Hancock the resident partner, has been busy making additions and improvements to their already large and complete Pork and Beef House. A new rendering establishment has been erected outside of the main structure—the dimensions being 114 feet long by 35 feet wide, and two stories high. It is built of stone and brick, and is in the highest degree substantial. Two new lard tanks have also been added, making the number of tanks in all nine, and of very large capacity. A new cooling floor has also been constructed, which has some very important and valuable improvements. In the first place, the lard runs 300 feet along the various sections of the floor, before reaching the vats; but besides this immediately under this floor of metal is another floor, on which a constant stream of cold water is kept running—so that under any circumstances the lard cannot fail to be thoroughly cooled before going into the vats below. This improvement cannot fail to prove of immense value to an establishment of such magnitude as that of Messrs. Cragin & Co. An additional soaking tub has also been constructed, so that the capacity of the house to kill and pack is increased to 3,500 hogs and 350 head of beeves per day. These improvements cost upwards of $12,000.

It is needless to state that this establishment ranks among the most complete and largest in the United States.

R. M. & O. S. HOUGH'S BEEF AND PORK HOUSE.—During the past summer, this house, situated at Bridgeport, on the South branch of the river, has been enlarged to double its former size and capacity. An addition, 85 by 150 feet, has been added to the old structure—making the dimensions of the house as it now stands 100 by 150 feet, three stories high. It has a capacity now to hang at one time 4,000 hogs and 400 beeves, and no expense has been spared to make it one of the most perfect houses in the West.

Quite a number of improvements have been made in the mode of ventilating and cooling the houses and thus rendering it secure against unfavorable weather.

In the Lard department have been added two new tanks, capable of holding 20,000 lbs each—so that there are now in all six lard tanks and three large kettles, capable of rendering seventy-five tierces per day. All the offal from the house is daily carried away—not an ounce of it being run into the river.

The yard grounds and buildings occupy four and a half acres, and the yards and hog pens have all been filled up and planked over—so that at all times they are dry and comfortable.

On the river there is a dockage of 300 feet in length, and a railroad track also runs into the house.

The cost of the improvements in this house will be upwards of $25,000.

The Messrs. Hough are well known as one of the oldest Pork and Beef packing firms in the West, and their reputation for both beef and pork stands high in every market in the world.

They have business connections with the firm of Worster, Hough & Co., in this city; Worster, Dupee & Co., Boston; and Cyrus Dupee & Co., in New York city.

GRIFFIN BRO'S, PORK AND BEEF HOUSE.—The erection of this house was commenced in 1862 by a packer named Welch, but for some reason or other he failed to finish it, and it was purchased during the previous year by Messrs. Griffin Bro's., and by them reconstructed and finished. It is 80 by 150 feet—three stories high. It has six lard tanks, and has the capacity to handle two thousand hogs per day, and when finished for beef, two hundred beeves per day. As a full description of this house has already appeared in our columns, it is needless to recapitulate here.

ALEXANDER BELL'S NEW PORK HOUSE.—This is a new house, just erected on Archer Road, on the South branch of the river—80 by 150 feet and two stories high, besides a spacious and lofty basement, at a cost of about $25,000. Its capacity is about 1,500 hogs per day—with 4 lard tanks and galvanized iron coolers.

GREGSTON & CO.'S PORK HOUSE.—This is an enlargement of the house, formerly occupied by Mr. Bull. It is situated on the Archer Road, on the South Branch of the river, and has a capacity to kill and cut about 1,000 hogs per day. The improvements consist of an addition to the main building 50 feet by 100 feet, and the erection of new lard tanks and kettles. There are now in this house, two large kettles and six Wilson tanks. The speciality of this house is English Middles. Mr. Gregston has brought from the best houses in Cincinnati a large and most efficient corps of cutters. The bulking accommodations of this house are admirable.

LELAND & MIXER'S PORK AND BEEF HOUSE.—Messrs. Leland & Mixer have leased the beef and pork-packing house formerly occupied by Andrew Brown, situated on the South Branch of the River. It has a capacity of 800 hogs and 120 beeves daily.

Besides this house, however, they still keep their old house, for packing dressed hogs, situated at the foot of South Water street. During the past season it has been enlarged to a capacity to handle 600 hogs per day.

HARBACH AND KREIGH'S BEEF AND PORK HOUSE.—During the past summer, several very important improvements have been made in this house. A large brick bulking house, 140 by 120 feet, has been constructed, and one new lard tank has been added—the cost of the improvements amounting to about $10,000.

The capacity of this house is now 1,500 hogs, and 200 beeves daily. There are in all four lard tanks and eight kettles.

This house was originally built by Mr. Henry Milward, and is one of the finest of its capacity in the West.

UNDERWOOD AND LIPPINCOTT'S PACKING HOUSE.—This is a new frame house, situated on the west side of the South Branch of the river, at Halsted street bridge. It is 115 feet long by 50 feet wide, three stories high, and has a capacity to kill and cut 800 hogs per day. There are two large lard tanks and two kettles—and they have excellent conveniences for cooling and drawing off. Although this is a small house, it turns out a large quantity of product, and their brand is becoming well and favorably known in this market.

REED & SHERWIN'S PORK HOUSE.—During the past summer, this house, situated on Ogden slip, fronting on the Archer Road, has been improved by an addition of 80 by 100 feet, with a thorough and complete overhauling of the entire establishment. It has a capacity to handle 1,200 hogs per day—with three lard tanks, 2 kettles, and a large kettle drier.

S. FAVORITE & SON'S BEEF AND PORK HOUSE. This is the house formerly occupied by Messrs. J. G. Law & Co., situated on the south branch of the river. It has a capacity to kill about 1,500 hogs and 250 beef cattle per day.

T. D. BOOTH & CO., during the past season have enlarged their packing house, on Chicago avenue during the past season, to double its former capacity. Their building is now 100 by 135 feet, and there is capacity to kill about 400 dressed hogs per day. They have two large lard kettles, capable of holding 4,000 lbs each. They have the reputation of being good packers, and both their lard and cut meats meet with ready sale on the market.

PRENTICE AND HOLDEN have leased the old Stewart House, located on the south branch of the river. Its capacity is about 500 hogs per day.

FREEMAN, BURT & CO.'S PACKING HOUSE.—This house, situated on Indiana street, in the North Division of the city, during the past summer has been enlarged by the addition of a building 32 by 40 feet, two stories high. Its capacity is 400 hogs per day, has two large lard tanks and two kettles.

C. J. & J. H. Wicker have erected a frame packing house on the south branch of the river, near McCabe's Pork House, with a capacity of killing and cutting 300 hogs per day.

PALMER'S PACKING HOUSE.—This is a new house recently erected on the south bank of the river, built of Wood, with brick basement. It has a capacity of killing and cutting 500 hogs per day.

HOLIHAN'S PACKING HOUSE.—This is a new frame house, just erected on the Archer road, near Harbach and Kreigh's, with a capacity to kill and cut 500 hogs per day.

GRAVES & CO.'S PACKING HOUSE.—This house is situated in the North Division, and during the past summer it has been greatly improved, and with a large addition being added, its capacity is nearly doubled.

FLINT & THOMPSON'S PORK HOUSE.—During the past summer, this house has been greatly improved in its interior arrangements, and is enlarged by the addition to it, as a bulking-room, of the old grain elevator adjoining. This will render it one of the most complete houses in the city.

SANBORN & SINGER'S PACKING HOUSE.—This house is the same occupied last year by Niemar & Co. It is on the North branch of the river, near Indiana street, is built of wood, with substantial brick cellars, and a capacity to kill 750 to 1,000 hogs per day.

GEO. STEEL & CO.'S PACKING HOUSE.—This house, situated on the corner of Jefferson and West Randolph streets, and which was enlarged to more than three times its former capacity a year ago, is now in full operation. During the past summer, one large lard tank and a lard kettle have been added, and other improvements of a valuable character introduced. This is one of the oldest packing establishments in the city, and the brand stands deservedly high in the leading markets of the United States and Canada.

There is one thing worthy of note in connection with the Pork and Beef Packing Houses of Chicago, as compared with those in any other city in the United States; viz: they are more complete and thorough in all their appointments—are erected in a more substantial and approved style—and they embrace all the improvements that have been made in the business anywhere during the past quarter of a century. The slaughtering houses are also all connected with the packing houses, and the entire profits of this branch of the trade go to the packers. The complete manner also in which the leading houses are enveloped by railroad tracks on the one side, and by water communications on the other, causes an immense saving in shipping product, and in receiving salt, cooperage, coal, &c., without expense of drayage, &c. A propeller or sail vessel can haul up to any house in the city, and take off a cargo of pork or beef, or a train of cars can be loaded at the other end of the house—and all without any expense either to buyer or seller.

The operators in beef and live hogs are now all at work, but as the dressed hog season has only barely commenced, a large number of small houses will yet go into operation. The following is a list of packers reported to us as packing this season:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cragin & Co. | Adams & Son. |
| A E Kent & Co. | J. L. McDaniel. |
| Harbach & Kreigh. | John Hayward. |
| Worster, Hough & Co. | Rhodes & Whyte. |
| S. Favorite & Son. | McConkey & Hall. |
| Jones & Culbertson. | Charles L. Palmer. |
| Bowers & Co. | Stiles, Brewster & Co. |
| Gelpcke & Thorne. | T. D. Booth & Co. |
| J. E. Norwood, Agent. | Louis Richberg. |
| Hubbard, Patterson & Co. | John Nash. |
| Leland & Mixer. | B. F. Quimby & Co. |
| Gardner & Co. | Hubert Coker & Co. |
| Reed & Sherwin. | H. B. Price & Co. |
| V. A. Turpin & Co. | R. & W. H. Smith. |
| Turner & [illegible] | French & Co. |
| J. G. Duffield. | Andrew Brown. |
| Alexander Bell. | G. W. Reynolds & Co. |
| Tobey & Booth. | Clough & Brother. |
| G. W. Higgins & Co. | W. K. Prentiss & Co. |
| Pulsifer & Co. | Peter Curtis. |
| Thomas M'Cabe. | Prentice & Holden. |
| Geo. Steele & Co. | B. F. Murphy & Co. |
| Freeman, Burt & Co. | Gregston & Co. |
| Thomas Nash. | Underwood & Lippincott. |
| Adam Smith. | C. G. & J. H. Wicker. |
| Flint & Thompson. | Sanborn & Singer. |
| R. M. Graves & Co. | Holihan & Co. |

## The Winter Railroad Time Table.

| | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| **MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.** | | |
| Detroit Express | 6:30 a. m. | 6:00 a. m. |
| Detroit Express | 5:40 p. m. | 10:30 a. m. |
| Detroit Express | 10:00 p. m. | 10:30 p. m. |
| **MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.** | | |
| Morning Express | 6:30 a. m. | 10:30 p. m. |
| Night Express | 5:40 p. m. | 6:00 a. m. |
| **MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.** | | |
| Day Express | 6:30 a. m. | 10:30 p. m. |
| Evening Express | 5:45 p. m. | 6:00 a. m. |
| Night Express | 10:00 p. m. | 10:30 p. m. |
| **CINCINNATI AIR LINE. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. Bridge.** | | |
| Day Express | 6:00 a. m. | 9:15 p. m. |
| Night Express | 7:40 p. m. | 9:00 a. m. |
| **CINCINNATI AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.** | | |
| Day Express | 6:00 a. m. | 9:15 p. m. |
| Night Express | 7:40 p. m. | 9:00 a. m. |
| **ILLINOIS CENTRAL—DEPOT, FOOT OF LAKE STREET.** | | |
| Day Passenger | 8:45 a. m. | 9:30 p. m. |
| Night Express | 8:30 p. m. | 7:30 a. m. |
| *Urbana accommodation | 4:00 p. m. | Sat'days only |
| Hyde Park Train | 7:00 a. m. | 8:30 a. m. |
| Hyde Park Train | 12:00 m. | 1:25 p. m. |
| Hyde Park Train | 5:25 p. m. | 6:45 p. m. |
| **GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.** | | |
| Fulton Passenger | 9:00 a. m. | 4:40 p. m. |
| Fulton Passenger | †11:40 p. m. | 6:30 a. m. |
| Freeport Passenger | 9:00 a. m. | 4:40 p. m. |
| Freeport Passenger | 11:30 p. m. | ‡2:45 a. m. |
| Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line | 4:00 p. m. | 11:10 a. m. |
| Geneva Passenger | 5:30 p. m. | 8:30 a. m. |
| **CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.** | | |
| Mail Passenger | 8:30 a. m. | 8:00 a. m. |
| Night Passenger | 8:45 p. m. | 7:50 p. m. |
| Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation | 4:00 p. m. | 8:50 a. m. |
| **CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.** | | |
| Day Express and Mail | 9:45 a. m. | 4:45 p. m. |
| Night Express | 11:30 p. m. | 4:45 a. m. |
| Joliet Accommodation | 4:00 p. m. | 9:40 a. m. |
| **CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.** | | |
| Day Express and Mail | 8:30 a. m. | 6:35 p. m. |
| Night Express | 11:30 p. m. | 6:45 a. m. |
| Accommodation | 4:00 p. m. | 10:10 a. m. |
| **PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.** | | |
| Morning Express | 6:00 a. m. | 10:40 a. m. |
| Night Express | 6:30 p. m. | 10:30 p. m. |
| Accommodation | 4:00 a. m. | 9:15 p. m. |
| Valparaiso Ac'modation | 7:40 p. m. | 9:00 a. m. |
| **CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT CORNER KINZIE AND WEST WATER STREETS.** | | |
| Day Express | 9:00 a. m. | 6:30 p. m. |
| Night Passenger | 11:30 p. m. | 6:30 a. m. |
| Way Passenger | 4:15 p. m. | 12:30 p. m. |
| **CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.** | | |
| St. Paul Express | 9:30 a. m. | 8:30 p. m. |
| Milwaukee Accom'tion | 12:15 p. m. | |
| Milwaukee Express | 6:00 p. m. | 11:30 a. m. |
| Mail | 11:00 p. m. | 9:30 a. m. |
| Waukegan Accom'tion | 5:00 p. m. | 8:30 a. m. |

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.


## Miscellaneous.

HILTON'S CEMENT.—The Insoluble Cement of the [illegible] is [illegible] ... [small print illegible] ... any article of [illegible]. The various uses to which it can be successfully applied, renders it invaluable to [illegible]. For particulars see advertisement.

NOT ALCOHOLIC
A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
VEGETABLE EXTRACT
A PURE TONIC.
DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa.,
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
LIVER COMPLAINT,
DYSPEPSIA,
JAUNDICE,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,
[illegible]
And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, &c. They contain
NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKY.
They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.
Do you want something to Strengthen You
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to Build up your Constitution?
Do you want to Feel Well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to Sleep Well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.
There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whisky or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander seed. [illegible]

Attention, Soldiers! and Friends of Soldiers.
We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "HOOFLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22, 1862.
MESSRS. JONES & EVANS—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. [illegible]
Very truly yours, ISAAC MALONE.

We fully concur in the truth of the above statement, as we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malone, restored to health.
JOHN CUDDLEBACK, 1st New York Battery.
GEORGE A. ACKLEY, Co. C, 11th Maine.
LEWIS CHEVALIER, 92d New York.
I. E. SPENCER, 1st Artillery, Battery F.
J. B. FASEWELL, Co. B, 3d Vermont.
HENRY B. JEROME, Co. B, [illegible].
HENRY T. MACDONALD, Co. C, 6th Maine.
JOHN F. WARD, Co. E, 5th Maine.
HERMAN KOCH, Co. H, 72d New York.
NATHANIEL B. THOMAS, Co. F, 95th Penna.
ANDREW J. KIMBALL, Co. A, 3d Vermont.
JOHN JENKINS, Co. B, 106th Penna.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.
Price Per Bottle 75 Cents,
Or Half Doz. for $4.00.
Should the nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
Principal Office and Manufactory
No. 631 ARCH STREET,
JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.) Proprietors.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.
[illegible]
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
[illegible]
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors, [illegible] Cedar street New York City.

TO FARMERS, PRODUCE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.
RIVES & MACEY,
61 King William street, London, and 9 Chapel street, Liverpool,
Who have had considerable experience in effecting Insurances, and the transacting of general American business in England, receive consignments of American produce and manufactures for sale on consignment. [illegible]
References to Messrs. JOHN PRATT & SONS and RICHARD RUSSELL, Importers, 449 Broadway, N. Y.

MUNN & COMPANY, Solicitors of AMERICAN and FOREIGN PATENTS and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,"
No. 37 Park Row, New York.
Pamphlets of information about patents FREE. Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO
Merchants and Freight Shippers
BETWEEN
CHICAGO, OMAHA CITY
Council Bluffs, Denver,
AND POINTS ON THE MISSOURI RIVER,
COMMENCING OCTOBER FIRST.
The subscribers will run regular trains of Mule teams with Covered Wagons, transporting all kinds of Freight in large or small quantities, from GRINNELL, Iowa, the present terminus of the
MISSISSIPPI & MISSOURI R.R.,
Through to the above named points. [illegible]
Most Desirable Route to the West.
The distance from St. Joseph and Grinnell to Omaha City being nearly the same, and from Chicago to Grinnell, 135 miles less than to St. Joseph. [illegible]
REASONABLE RATES,
And receive GOOD DISPATCH, with but one transfer between Chicago and destination.
For further information apply at the GENERAL FREIGHT OFFICE of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Chicago, or to
PECK & WOOD,
Proprietors East and West Line,
OMAHA CITY.

TRUTHS THAT DEFY COMPETITION.—Read the following facts in relation to CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE and then say if it has any equal in the world. It neither burns the skin nor hair; its blacks and browns are Nature's duplicate; it is applied in ten minutes; [illegible] Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, [illegible] New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price $1, $1.50 and $3 per box, according to size.

MR. QUACKENBOS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
With every advantage for the education of youth, will shortly commence its next term. [illegible]

NOTICE.—Prof. A. Marsh, the celebrated Blind Pianist of Philadelphia, Penn., respectfully announces to the citizens of Chicago that he is prepared to give instructions on the Piano, Violin, Flute and Guitar. Terms moderate. Residence, 112 Monroe street.

LOST HAIR RESTORED.—Persons afflicted with premature Grayness, Baldness, Nervous Headache, [illegible] ... call on Dr. J. FINN, office 11 South Clark street, Post Office Box [illegible]. Consultation free.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, Mass.,
[illegible]

## Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
[illegible]
Second week of the charming young actress JANE COOMBS, whose eloquent [illegible] performances have crowded the theatre [illegible] with UNIVERSAL APPLAUSE.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. [illegible], will be presented the elegant Comedy of
The World of Fashion; or, Fairies [illegible]
MISS JANE COOMBS [illegible]
Supported by Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Marble, Miss [illegible], Messrs. Myers, Reed, Rainford and [illegible]
GRAND DANCE [illegible] Miss JENNIE [illegible]
To conclude with the Farce of
AN ALARMING SACRIFICE.
[illegible] THE WIFE'S [illegible] LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
Saturday afternoon—Grand Matinee. MISS COOMBS.

METROPOLITAN HALL.
ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS.
Will open at the above Hall and remain a week [illegible] New Opera House on Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn, is completed.
ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER [illegible]
With New Songs, Jokes, Burlesques, Dances, &c.
[illegible]

DEARBORN STREET VARIETIES,
115 & 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK [illegible] Manager and Proprietor.
T. S. WILLIAMS [illegible] Stage Manager.
T. G. Riggs's beautiful Drama,
FORTUNES OF WAR.
THE TWO POMPEYS.
NEGRO BURLESQUES, WITTICISMS, Songs, Dances, &c.
Change of Prices.
All parts of the house, (excepting Private Boxes,) [illegible] cents.
Twenty ballet girls wanted immediately. Apply at the Box Office.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, corner Clark and Monroe streets.
All the new and fashionable Dances [illegible]
MISS MYRA MARTINE, [illegible] MISS CLAUDINE MARTINE, [illegible]
J. EDWIN MARTINE, P. O. [illegible]

PHOENIX HALL, BLOOMINGTON, [illegible]
Large, airy and central. Good Piano, Gas, and Scenery. [illegible] Concerts, Lectures, &c. [illegible]

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
24 WABASH AVENUE, Between Adams and [illegible] streets.
Classes open at all times for beginners. Children's Class every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly Tuesday night.

## Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 & 48 DEARBORN STREET.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ELEGANT CURTAINS, with Cornices,
Large French Plate Mantle Glass, and Piano Forte,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, Nov. 17th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms a large assortment of
Parlor, Chamber, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture.
[illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
46 & 48 Dearborn street,
IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF VALUABLE
Fine, Old and Modern
OIL PAINTINGS,
In Fine Gold Gilt Frames, by Catalogue,
AT AUCTION,
At No. 48 Dearborn Street,
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18th, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. [illegible]
GOOD PICTURES,
Is respectfully invited to this sale. The Gallery will be open for exhibition on the day before the sale.
GILBERT & SAMPSON.

THOMAS & CO., manufacturers of HERMETICALLY SEALED AND Preserved Fruits, Jellies, Pickles, &c.
30 Lasalle street, Chicago, Illinois.
P. O. Box 3933. Opposite the Court House.
FRUITS IN CANS.
[illegible]
PRESERVED FRUITS AND JAMS
[illegible]
JELLIES.
[illegible]
SUNDRIES.
Pure Grape Wine, Pure Currant Wine, Pure Blackberry Wine, Pure Whortleberry Wine, [illegible] Pickled Onions, Pickled Cabbage, Pickled Cucumbers, English Mustard, French Mustard, Olives, Olive Oil, English Pickles, &c. A full assortment of other articles belonging to the trade.
CHOICE GOODS AND ATTRACTIVE STYLES.

RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD
FOR THE PIANO FORTE.
An Improvement upon all other Instruction Books, in Progressive Arrangement, Adaptation and Simplicity. Founded upon a New and Original Plan, and Illustrated by a series of Plates, showing the Proper Position of the Hands and Fingers, to which are added the Rudiments of Harmony and Thorough Bass.
BY NATHAN RICHARDSON,
Author of the "Modern School for the Piano Forte."
[illegible]
OLIVER DITSON & CO. Publishers, Boston.

SAPONIFIER,
OR CONCENTRATED LYE,
Family Soap Maker.
WAR makes high prices; Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes Soap for FOUR cents a pound, by using your kitchen grease.
CAUTION!—As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the PATENTED article put up in IRON cans, all others being COUNTERFEITS.
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.,
Philadelphia—127 Walnut street. Pittsburgh—Pitt street and Duquesne Way.

GAY, HANENKAMP & KENNARD,
(Successors to Edward J. Gay and [illegible])
ST. LOUIS, Mo.
OFFER FOR SALE
800 hhds fair and choice N. O. Sugar.
250 hhds fair and choice Porto Rico Sugar.
750 bbls. Plantation Molasses.
1000 bags Prime Rio Coffee.
St. Louis, Mo. Nov. 16th, 1863.

ARMY MOURNING, the best in the [illegible] LEATHER, DRESS TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS [illegible] our own designing. ENAMELED CLOTH DRESS LINING, [illegible] STEEL AND JET BEADS, all sizes. SOUTACHE BRAID, in black and colors, [illegible] VELVET TRIMMINGS, &c. BENJAMIN [illegible]

AUCTION.—I shall sell at Auction [illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
[illegible]

## Special Notices

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans,) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood and other diseases THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT, has permanently located himself at [illegible] Randolph street, [illegible] Dr. James is recommended by the medical faculty, and the almost entire press of the South. Thousands of unfortunate [illegible] Dr. JAMES, who, [illegible] would be living a miserable existence. [illegible] Dr. James uses no Mercury, Iodide, Potassii, Arsenic or Sarsaparilla in the treatment of blood disease, but [illegible]. Organic Weakness cured by a new and infallible [illegible]. Office and parlors at 84 Randolph street, (up-stairs.) Office hours from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

IDLEWILD.—Mrs. Willis proposes to receive into her home SIX LITTLE GIRLS, between the ages of 5 and 12. She wishes to educate them [illegible] with her own daughters. [illegible] Mrs. Willis will prevent Mrs. Willis from receiving her pupils this year until the 24 November. [illegible] Idlewild, Moodna, Orange County, N.Y.

DR. EVERSON'S
EYE AND EAR
Infirmary and Clinic Institute,
For the treatment of diseases of the
EYE, EAR, CATARRH,
And all affections of the
Head, Throat, Lungs, Air Passages, and all Chronic Diseases.
DEAFNESS AND SINGING IN THE EARS CURED AT ONE SITTING.
[illegible]
PRESIDENT A. LINCOLN. President of the United States.
HON. D. DAVIS, Judge U. S. Supreme Court.
COL. A. GRIDLEY, Pres't McLean Co. Bank.
MR. JAS. ALLIN, Jun., P. M., Bloomington, Ill.
SCROFULOUS OPTHALMIA CURED.
REV. WM. E. MCCORMICK, Methodist Preacher, [illegible]
DR. EVERSON is one of the oldest specialists in the West [illegible]
Address, Dr. W. K. Everson, Box 5032, Chicago, Ill. Office No. 114 S Clark street, Chicago.

CATARRH! CATARRH!!
DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.
[illegible]

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—C. Stafford, sole proprietor and manufacturer of DR. BLY'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG, [illegible]

CANCERS AND CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.—Dr. C. H. Woodruff, [illegible]

WATER CURE AND HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL INFIRMARY.
259½ STATE STREET.
DR. E. G. TOWNSEND, recently from Boston, Mass., [illegible]

DRS. W. & J. HUNTER & VON [illegible]
[illegible]

DOCTOR BIGLOW,
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,
Formerly of St. Louis, and now established for the last two years at
179 S. Clark St., corner of Monroe.
The unparalleled success of the Doctor in all special diseases, male and female, recommends him to the public as deserving of patronage. [illegible] GUIDE TO HEALTH. [illegible] Consultations free. P. O. Box 1[illegible].

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.
[illegible]

PILES! PILES!!
DR. WITFIELD'S
VEGETABLE PILLS.
[illegible]

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!
BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the Best in the World. [illegible]

DR. J. HEBERN,
[illegible]

Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH,
36 Lake Street, Chicago,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, &c.,
[illegible]
Hats, Caps, Furs, Buckskin Goods, Buffalo and Fancy Robes, Umbrellas, Ladies' Muffs, &c.
[illegible]
Fur Caps and Ladies & Gents' Furs
[illegible]
Weber, Williams & Fitch.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, GREASE, &c.—[illegible]

## Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE

The World of Fashion; or, Patrice Hunt.

AN ALARMING SACRIFICE.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS.

DEARBORN STREET VARIETIES,

115 & 117 Dearborn street.

FORTUNES OF WAR.

THE TWO POMPEYS.

NEGRO BURLESQUES, WITTICISMS, Songs, Dances, &c.

Change of Prices.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY.

PHOENIX HALL,

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,

## Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

ELEGANT CURTAINS, with Cornices,

Large French Plate Mantle Glass, and Piano Forte,

AT AUCTION.

Parlor, Chamber, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF VALUABLE

Fine, Old and Modern OIL PAINTINGS,

In Fine Gold Gilt Frames, by Catalogue,

AT AUCTION,

At No. 48 Dearborn Street.

GOOD PICTURES.

THOMAS & CO., manufacturers of HERMETICALLY SEALED AND Preserved Fruits, Jellies, Pickles, &c.

FRUITS IN CANS.

PRESERVED FRUITS AND JAMS.

JELLIES.

SUNDRIES.

RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD FOR THE PIANO FORTE.

BY NATHAN RICHARDSON,

SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE, Family Soap Maker.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

GAY, HANENKAMP & CO.,

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OFFER FOR SALE

Hhds fair and choice N. O. Sugar.

Hhds. fair and choice Porto Rico Sugar.

Bbls. Plantation Molasses.

Prime Rio Coffee.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

## Special Notices.

IDLEWILD.—Mrs. Willis proposes ... SIX LITTLE GIRLS ...

DR. EVERSON'S EYE AND EAR Infirmary and Clinic Institute,

For the treatment of diseases of the EYE, EAR, CATARRH,

And all affections of the Nose, Throat, Lungs, Air Passages, and all Chronic Diseases.

CATARRH! CATARRH!!

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—C. Stafford

CANCERS AND CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

WATER CURE AND HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL INFIRMARY, 119 STATE STREET.

DRS. W. & J. HUNTER & VON ...

DOCTOR BIGLOW, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

... Clark St., corner of Monroe.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.

PILES! PILES!! DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS.

DR. J. HEBERN,

1,000 AGENTS WANTED.

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WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH,

HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c.,

For Ladies and Gents' Furs

Weber, Williams & Fitch.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF ...

AXES, HATCHETS AND HAMMERS,

MANUFACTURED BY C. HAMMOND & SON,

ARTILLERY HORSES.—We wish to purchase A LOT OF ARTILLERY HORSES.

TOBACCO DEALERS. CASEY & CO., Wholesale Tobacco Dealers,

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews ...

THE FIRM OF U. H. KELLOGG ...

NOTICE.—My wife, Elecia L. Mc...

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FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE Brave Soldiers and Sailors.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops,

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Weakness or Debility Induced by Over-Fatigue

Volunteers, Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

For Wounds, either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

CAUTION!

DR. SWEET'S Infallible Liniment,

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

CAUTION.

Every Horse Owner

# Chicago Tribune.

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Initials.

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a three cent stamp.

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CHAS. TOBEY & BRO., MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN RICH AND COMMON FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c.

82 Lake Street, Chicago.

POTATO DEPOT.—Neshannock,

WINTER APPLES,

On Consignment and For Sale.

NOTICE.—All persons are forbid...

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HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative, of wonderful efficacy in Disease OF THE Stomach, Liver & Bowels.

PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES.

Prevents Fever and Ague, and Bilious Remittant Fever; Fortifies the System against Miasm and the Evil Effects of Unwholesome Water; Invigorates the organs of digestion and the bowels;

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Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick and Nervous Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Sea-Sickness,

Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness, whether inherent in the System or produced by Special Causes.

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New York Office, No. 428 Broadway.

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HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE.

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

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IRON OR BARK.

MALE OR FEMALE

A GOOD APPETITE,

STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES

Brisk and Energetic Feelings,

SLEEP WELL.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

Highly Concentrated

Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS.

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

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ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

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RECRUITS FOR OLD REGIMENTS.

Veteran Volunteers, $402 Bounty and Premium.

All other Recruits, $302 Bounty and Premium.

MEN OF ILLINOIS!

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PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

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GRIFFIN BROS., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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USEFUL and VALUABLE DISCOVERY! HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT

Superior to any Adhesive Preparation known.

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LIQUID CEMENT

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HILTON BROS. & CO.,

## Banking and Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, 22 LASALLE STREET. CAPITAL PAID IN ... $250,000.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public ...

# Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1863.


## THE CITY.

## ARRAY OF HORRORS!

### CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Mysterious Suicide—No Clue to the Identity of the Deceased.

HORRIBLE WIFE MURDER—ATTEMPT OF THE MURDERER TO ESCAPE.

A Child Murdered by its own Father.

TWO RAILROAD ACCIDENTS—A MAN AND BOY KILLED.

Rescue of a Young Girl from the Foils of a Villain who Sought Her Ruin.

Woman Robbed on a Railroad Train—Arrest of the Thief.

A SUICIDE.

In Saturday's Tribune, we gave an account of [illegible] found dead, in the woods, [illegible] road, about a mile and a quarter [illegible] city limits. The body was discovered [illegible] workmen, on Friday afternoon, [illegible] reached the city so late that [illegible] not be held till Saturday forenoon [illegible] Coroner John Summerfield [illegible] spot, and empannelled a jury.

[illegible] examining the body, found it [illegible] flat upon the ground, the eyes [illegible] the left hand lying upon the heart, [illegible] a pistol; the right hand, holding [illegible], laid upon the side; the brains [illegible] blown out of the skull and scattered [illegible] feet on each side; the upper right [illegible] skull blown around and hanging by [illegible] of the crown, leaving a hole large [illegible] admit a good-sized fist; on the left [illegible] skull a hole about two inches in diameter [illegible] skin cleanly and freshly cut out for [illegible] inch in the forehead, just above the [illegible] spots of blood and brain were scattered for several feet.

[illegible] pistols were of an old-fashioned kind, [illegible] gunmaker informs us were manufactured [illegible] many, imported here and sold at a very cheap [illegible] they probably cost four dollars for the pair; the barrel of each was a sort of bayonet [illegible] could be sprung into position by pulling the guard of the trigger. When the body [illegible] first discovered, the pistols were very bright, [illegible] were undoubtedly new, provided for the horrid occasion. The forefinger of each hand was [illegible] pressed upon the trigger, and it was with [illegible] culty that the left hand could be loosened [illegible] its grasp.

The deceased was apparently an Irishman, or Irish descent, and about twenty-six or twenty-eight years old; of medium size; had light complexion; blue or gray eyes; wore a small, sandy moustache, and brown or dark sandy hair. He wore a handsome, new beaver overcoat; buttoned up to the chin, and the collar turned up; steel mixed frock coat, pants and vest, nearly new; good, round toed, calf-skin boots, somewhat worn; a purple neck tie, a little faded; a clean turn-down paper collar; a soft felt hat, originally drab, but now considerably discolored with dust and rain; a good muslin shirt, with short Marseilles bosom. The bosom of the shirt shirt showed a cut in the lower left side, as if the name of the wearer had purposely been removed to prevent identification.

The following articles were found in the pockets: A green morocco bill case, containing court plaster; a new porte monnaie, containing a three-cent postage stamp; a Chicago *Daily Post* of Sunday last; a powder flask, which had been used considerably, and was half full of powder; the half of a small pair of horn pocket combs; a meerschaum cigar holder, with amber mouth-piece, in a morocco case; a Faber No. 2 lead pencil, some used; a piece of a Chicago *Journal*, with no date upon it, from which he had apparently torn his wadding; an old rubber eraser, four bullets, nine percussion caps and a broken quill toothpick.

The body had evidently lain for several days in that position, judging from the appearance of the scattered remains, and from the fact of the overcoat being buttoned up so closely, which would not be done during the last three or four days of warm weather.

The following testimony was heard by the jury:

*Frederick Schreiber, sworn:* Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, I was coming through from the south end of the grove, when Frank Koutcher called to me; I saw the deceased, and thought it was Koutcher's clothing, which he had left there; when he called to me, we went together to the place, and discovered that it was a dead man; we reported it at once.

*Frank Koutcher, sworn:* Yesterday afternoon, my sister and I were raking leaves a few rods west of where the body lay; I saw the body, and went toward it, supposing it was some clothing; when I found it was a dead man, I was scared and went back to where my sister was, and told her, soon after, I saw Schreiber coming, and called to him; we went together up to the body; we then reported the facts, and the Coroner was sent for.

*Andrew Kennedy, sworn:* One day in the fore part of this week, I was passing the grove where the body was found, in company with another man, and we heard two shots fired so near together that we could just tell there were two shots; I can't tell what day it was, but it was one of the stormy days in the early part of the week; I remarked that somebody was firing pretty fast; as hunters are about the grove pretty often, I thought no more of it, and drove on.

It appeared to the jury that it was a case of premeditated, deliberate suicide, with an evident purpose to avoid identification, and their verdict was in accordance therewith.

The body has been taken to the City Cemetery, by order of Coroner Summerfield, and will be held there two or three days for identification. If any person has within a short time sold pistols of the sort described, they are requested to report the same to the Coroner.

MURDER OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND.

On returning from the inquest in Lakeview, Coroner Summerfield was summoned to hold an inquest upon the body of Margaret Curran, corner of Green street and Milwaukee Avenue, in the West Division. A jury was empannelled, but little testimony was taken, and the matter was adjourned until this (Sunday) morning, to allow a post-mortem examination.

The body lay in a small room, betraying filth and squalor of the worst description. On the forehead were several cuts or marks, evidently made by an instrument having a small point, as they were about half an inch in length; some supposed them to be made by a stove "lifter." In the forehead, over the nose, was a fracture of the skull, from which, on pressure, oozed a repulsive matter. The forearms were smeared with blood, and from the front of the right forearm a "piece" of flesh seemed to have been cut by a blunt instrument. The right eye and the flesh, for nearly an inch about it, were very black, and much swollen. The bed on which the corpse was lying was broken down at the foot, and there were many other evidences of a severe struggle. In one room of the house a pine stick, about eighteen inches long, and from half an inch to two inches in width was found, on which were many spots of blood, and a portion of which had evidently been split from it after it had been so smeared. The woman was probably *enceinte*.

We ascertained that on Friday afternoon, about half-past four o'clock, Curran went to a Mrs. Hayes, living near by, and requested her to go to his house, as his wife was very drunk. She at first refused, but afterwards did go, and found the woman lying on the bed, apparently warm and comfortable. About five o'clock, Curran went again for Mrs. Hayes, and told her that his wife was dead. She went over, and ascertained that such was the case, and advised Curran to send for the doctor, or somebody else. Persons passing the house in the afternoon, heard Curran and his wife quarreling; and repassing, on their return, heard no noise, but saw the door of the house open, the floor wet with water, and everything in disorder.

Curran—a brutal looking fellow apparently about thirty-five years old—is a laborer on the North-western Railroad track, and has been married to his wife about four years. He has two children, one four and the other two years old. He and his wife were a drunken, quarrelsome couple. The murder is clearly the result of liberal potations of "bust-head," [illegible] as eloquent a sermon as [illegible] to-day.

TWO MEN KILLED ON THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

[illegible] John Higgins [illegible] both [illegible] enough to be [illegible]. By proper strategy [illegible] the facts from each of them, which were, that on Saturday evening, a week ago, John Higgins, the father, became angry with the child—a babe only four weeks old—because it cried. He first struck it a heavy blow while it was lying upon the bed, and then immediately caught it in his hands, and raising it high above his head, threw it with all his might upon the floor, and then kicked it. When the child was taken up, it was dead—and the mother states that she "washed the body off nice and clean, and that was the last that she saw of the body." It appears that the father made a rough box and laid the corpse in it, and buried it.

This John Higgins is an Irishman, about thirty-five years of age—has worked for some time in the Rolling Mill, and lives about five blocks west of the Milwaukee Plank Road, near Division street. He has one child still living—a bright little boy of ten winters—who also related the same statements afterwards gained from the besotted parents. About six o'clock, Saturday evening, officer Strobel had learned enough of the matter to warrant the arrest of Higgins, who fully confessed the crime, and even told where he had buried the body. He brought him to the city, placed him in close confinement, and returned to search for the body, which was found at the spot indicated by the inhuman father—in the corner of his own lot, about sixty feet from the house. The little corpse was found in a rough box, made by the father, buried about a foot beneath the surface. The corpse was brought to the city about ten o'clock, Saturday night, and an inquest will be held to-day, and Higgins will probably be examined on Monday.

A VILLAIN FOILED.

On Thursday night last, Simon Walsh, foreman of the coopers in Hough's packing house at Bridgeport, met a beautiful young girl at the Industrial Fair at Bryan Hall—a Miss Delia Ryan. He at once commenced paying his devotes to her. He represented to her that he wanted a domestic in his family, and proposed that when the Fair closed, she should go home with him. To this she consented, being deceived by his specious pretences, and at 3 o'clock on Friday morning they left the Hall together. Some friends of Delia pointed them out to officer Marguenthaler, and told him that Walsh would ruin that girl. The officer followed the couple up Clark street to Jackson, where they turned down until they reached an alley. Walsh represented that this was the best way in which to reach the house, and thus induced her to enter the alley. Walsh put his arm around the girl, and was about to throw her down, when Officer Marguenthaler pounced upon him and marched him off to the lockup. On Saturday morning he was brought before Justice McDonnell, who refused to try him under the statute, but fined him ten dollars and costs for *disorderly conduct!* Miss Ryan is a most respectable girl, whose parents, we believe, reside in the city. Walsh is a married man, and has a family. We are informed that this is not the first offence of the sort for which he has been arrested. We can hardly expect, however, that he will meet his just deserts while he lives, and such copperhead Dogberries preside in the Police Court.

ROBBERY ON A RAILROAD TRAIN.—On Saturday a man who was in the employ of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company as baggage-master, was arrested, examined, and committed to jail to await further examination, on Monday, upon a charge of taking $150 from the trunk of a lady passenger on the train. It appears that the trunk was closed with a spring lock, and that in handling the trunk roughly it was broken open, and was closed again. When the owner, a lady possessor, examined the trunk upon its arrival at the Garden City Hotel, she found a small box missing, in which she had placed $150. Circumstances led to the suspicion of the baggage-master on that (Thursday morning's) train. The greater portion of the money has been recovered from parties who had received it for clothing and other articles.

### The Winter Time-Table and Newspaper Enterprise.

The afternoon print that rejoices in the character of "conservative," which, by the way, is first cousin to copperhead, copies our new schedule of winter running time and prefaces it with this false and sneaking comment:

"Those who hunger and thirst after late and fresh news, will not fail to notice that the Northern, Southern and Western afternoon trains are just the thing for circulating the Evening 'Conservative,' while the morning papers will not leave the city till nine and ten o'clock in the morning, arriving at their destination only a few hours in advance of the Evening 'Conservative' of the same day with *seventeen hours later news.*"

This short item contains no less than five lies. 1st. There is but a single train that will leave the city later than nine a. m., viz: The Rock Island, which leaves forty five minutes after nine. 2d. There is but a single other road whose morning trains leave so late as 9 a. m. 3d. The Illinois Central, Burlington, and Chicago and St. Louis start at 8:30 a. m. The Northwestern and Milwaukee start at 8 a. m. The Michigan Central and the Central and Louisville and the Southern Michigan start at 6:30 a. m., while the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, and Cincinnati Air-Line leave at 6 a. m., and the Fort Wayne accommodation leaves at 4 a. m. How much do these time-tables lack starting between 9 and 10 a. m.? 4th. The morning papers are received and read the same day of publication, over a space of territory the diameter of which exceeds four hundred miles. The TRIBUNE, for instance, is read on the day of publication in Milwaukee, Green Bay, Madison, Prairie du Chien, La Crosse, Dubuque, Galena, Rockford, Lyons, Clinton, Davenport, Burlington, Springfield, St. Louis, Bloomington, Peoria, Mattoon, Champaign, Olney, Centralia, Cairo (by 4 a. m.) Fort Wayne Lima, Crestline, Lafayette, Peru, Indianapolis, Toledo, Cleveland and Detroit, and a thousand other intermediate places. The *Journal* "furnishes the latest news," does it? It goes to press immediately after dinner. It lies in the office until 11 o'clock at night, for most of the Western roads, before starting, except on some accommodation trains that run out of town a little way. The news that it "arrives with" is made up almost exclusively of a reprint and rehash of the special dispatches filched from the morning dailies. Fully nine-tenths of all the telegraphic news it publishes has already appeared in the morning papers. It has nothing in the shape of original news but some cuttings from the New York papers sent by the Associated Press, the same information, in most instances, having been fully anticipated by the special dispatches in the morning papers. The rest of the news of the enterprising afternoon "Conservative," consists mainly of depredations on local items of the morning papers. If people have missed their morning papers and desire to see what they contained, they will have their curiosity gratified by purchasing the afternoon "Conservative," which invariably steals all it can hold of the special dispatches and local news of its morning cotemporaries. It comes as regularly as a chronic beggar to the kitchen door of a first-class hotel for the cold and broken victuals left by the guests. Of the scrap editorials of the "Conservative," there is little to say, as they are mostly devoted to carping at, and maligning the organ of the patriotic and progressive sentiment of the West, and to defending in its feeble way, corruptions, disloyalty, and abuse of power on the part of subordinate Federal officials, which it nicknames "supporting the Government."

### "Wabash" in the Council.

Who are the opponents of the ordinance protecting the streets of the city from railway uses, in the Council?

Alderman B. E. Gallup, the distinguished member from the Fourth Ward and Treasurer of the Wabash Valley Gridiron Railway, is one of them. He is a law partner with one of the incorporators of the swindle. He is one of the men whom the people of the city should watch as their municipal legislator.

Alderman J. H. Roberts of the Third Ward, one of the chief fuglemen of the Wabash Valley Railway bill in the Legislature, is another opponent of this ordinance protecting the streets of the city from railway uses.

It is the most natural thing in the world that these men should oppose this ordinance—men interested in establishing the validity of a bill designed to give them franchises by which they may establish railway lines on almost any street in the city without any benefit accruing to the city therefrom, and appropriate private property at their option wherever they may deem it necessary. It is highly proper that these men, associated as they are, with Thomas Harless, President of the Wabash Gridiron Company, and Charles H. Ham, Secretary thereof, and law partner of Melville Wabash Fuller, attorney thereof, and Wabash C. Goudy, of injunction notoriety. We say it is highly proper that these distinguished members of the Common Council should be the champions of unlimited license to city railway projectors. Let the people watch these men.

### Death of Another Old Resident.

Dr. William Whitney died at his residence in this city, Friday morning, of Pneumonia. Dr. Whitney was born at Cayuga, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1815. He graduated at Geneva College in 1839, and afterwards studied medicine, the practice of which he followed in Western New York, for ten or twelve years, but was then compelled to give it up on account of his health. In 1847 he emigrated to Chicago, where he has since continued to reside. He was a son-in-law of Captain John B. Turner, and was connected with several of the most respectable families in this city. He was a man of fine talent, generous impulses and sterling integrity. He has been especially noted for his kindness to the poor, and spent a large portion of his time in ministering to their needs. He leaves a wife, one son and two daughters to mourn their loss.

### Michigan Southern Railroad.

We are pleased to learn that H. H. Porter, Esq., has accepted the appointment of General Superintendent of the Michigan Southern Railroad, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John D. Campbell. Mr. Porter's long connection with this road and his railroad experience fully qualify him for the duties of this important position.

On and after to-day trains on this road leave as follows: Day Express, 6:30 a. m.; Evening Express, 5:45 p. m.; Night Express, 10:00 p. m.

REMEMBER THE ORPHANS.—Our [illegible] should not forget that the ladies connected with the Chicago Orphan Asylum hold a Fair and Festival this week at Bryan Hall, commencing on Tuesday, and continuing four days. Dinner will be served daily, and a great variety of useful and ornamental articles offered for sale [illegible].

LARCENY.—Edward F. Kelly was arrested [illegible]

### HONORS TO OUR DEAD SOLDIERS

#### Measures for the Erection of a Military Monument.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Pursuant to previous call, a meeting of the Board of Trade was held at their rooms, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of taking action upon the subject of raising funds and making other necessary arrangements for the erection of a suitable military monument, in Rosehill Cemetery, in honor of the brave soldiers who have fallen during the present war, and whose remains are interred in the cemeteries of Chicago. Owing to the brief notice given, and the severe storm that prevailed during the evening, there were but few members in attendance. The meeting was called to order by John L. Hancock, Esq., who briefly stated the object of the meeting.

The Secretary read a resolution, passed by a meeting of various societies and associations, held at the Tremont House, on the 3d inst., which resolution is as follows:

*Resolved*, That we request the Board of Trade to take the initatory steps for the building of a general military monument, at the resting place of the dead of the soldiers of Illinois, in Rosehill Cemetery.

F. H. Benson, of the Rosehill Cemetery Company, being present, at the request of the chairman, made some statements in relation to the situation of the Cemetery grounds, and announced that the company were ready to donate a suitable lot, which had for some time been held in reserve for that purpose, to any committee or organizations which would erect a general military monument thereon.

Charles Randolph exhibited to the meeting a plot showing the position of the lot designated for the monument, and its perfect adaptation to the purpose named.

Mr. Randolph offered the following, which upon motion of N. K. Whitney, was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Rosehill Cemetery Company have generously tendered to the public, through the Board of Trade, a most elegant lot in their cemetery grounds, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of our brave soldiers fallen in battle, or otherwise, during the war;

*Resolved*, That this Board of Trade pledge itself to the Rosehill Cemetery Company to take such steps as will secure the erection of a suitable, general military monument, upon the lot in said cemetery proffered for that purpose, (and lately occupied by their greenhouse) and that we will endeavor to secure an active public interest and co-operation in such enterprise, at an early day.

*Resolved*, That the Directors of this Board be requested to take such action, in connection with other organizations, who may be disposed to co-operate in this enterprise, as shall secure the end indicated.

Adjutant General Fuller, being in the room, was persistently called upon for a speech. The General, however, was reluctant to comply, as he was feeling quite indisposed; but he remarked that he felt a lively solicitude for the success of the object under consideration. Though a comparative stranger among the members of the Chicago Board of Trade, he felt at home with them, for their feelings and desires, in relation to the war and matters growing out of it, were in harmony with his own. He was not disposed to flatter any man or set of men, but it was a historical fact that when this war broke out, Chicago was the first city in the State to raise troops for the defense of our Southern frontier. He felt proud of the part Chicago had borne in this war, and he regarded the proposition then before the meeting as eminently proper, and well worthy the hearty, co-operative efforts of every patriotic citizen. He stood ready to contribute his own "mite" towards the erection of the proposed monument.

At the request of the President, Gen. Fuller made some interesting statements relative to the matter of recruiting for old regiments.

Mr. Randolph offered the following, which, on motion of E. B. Stevens, was adopted:

*Whereas*, The regiments recruited under the auspices of the Board of Trade are now greatly reduced in numbers, owing to the casualties of the service;

*Resolved*, That this Board of Trade will aid recruiting to fill up those regiments, the recruits to be received upon the same basis of benefits to families, and otherwise, as those now in the field.

*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors be requested to indicate to the Provost Marshal suitable persons to be detailed for such recruiting.

Remarks were made, during the meeting, by Col. Tucker, Mr. Green, and others. Rev. L. L. Livermore, who is a Commissioner appointed by Adjutant General Thomas for the purpose of leasing plantations on the Mississippi river, being present, offered a few interesting remarks, briefly setting forth the plans and objects in which he was engaged. As the meeting was but thinly attended, it was thought best to defer any action relative to this matter, by the Board, till a future meeting, when a more general expression of views could be had.

On motion of Col. Tucker the meeting adjourned.

### Gunnybags Becomes Alarmed at the Canadian Invasion.

MYRTLE MANSION, 1,000 MICHIGAN AVENUE, November 14, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Yesterday, Myrtle Mansion was in a vigorous state of siege. From cellar to attic, the pomp and circumstance of war have abounded. Araminta took up the TRIBUNE on Friday morning, screamed and fainted. Arabella went into hysterics, and Mrs. G. in sympathy begged of me to unloose her stays if I did not wish to see the mainstay of the house swoon. I did so, and you would have done the same if you had ever seen Mrs. G. go through with that interesting event. John Joseph, who prides himself upon his nerve, discovered the cause of this unusual agitation. A horrible Canadian gunboat, and 4,000 rebel officers commanded by Vallandigham oigham, fleeing from his board bill, were burning Sandusky, ravaging Toledo and Detroit, and must at that moment be somewhere between Evanston and Waukegan, bent upon the destruction of Chicago.

John Joseph at once plunged into Halleck on the Art of War, but could only find how not to do it and gave it up. Mrs. G. was detailed as a picket on the house top, armed with Arabella's lorgnette, to look out for the first appearance of the piratical craft and the 4,000. Araminta and Arabella took up their positions in the coal bin, to be out of the way of shot and shell, and other unpleasant pieces of iron which might be flying about, while John Joseph went over to Stanton's to get up his courage. I understand he got up his courage five times at ten cents a time. Satisfied with the position, I interested myself in the perusal of a cheerful little article, describing the appearance of a man who was found with the top of his head blown off, lying stiff and stark, with a Derringer in each hand. I had just reached the thrilling part, when Mrs. G. came rushing in almost breathless with excitement, and exclaimed:

"Mr. G., be a man. Prepare to defend your fireside and offer up your life if necessary, a willing sacrifice for myself and the girls, and be sure to remember my thirds. The foe is upon us."

Having delivered her speech, Mrs. G. at once suspended a table cloth from the window as a flag of truce, and joined the girls in the coal bin. John Joseph was still getting up his courage at Stanton's with no prospect of returning, at least while the danger lasted. Putting my faith in the table cloth, and trusting that the merciless foe would spare our domicil as he was expected to spare the hospital at Cairo in the early days of the war, I went to the front door to reconnoitre.

Old Croesus was going down to his store as usual, and Timon bade me good morning in a manner which convinced me that he considered his grocery perfectly safe. They evidently were not alarmed, although the piratical stranger was fast approaching.

Perceiving that the table cloth was still flying in the wind, I sat beneath my palladium and calmly surveyed the vessel as she rounded the bar. Four men were visible, but no four thousand. There were piles of lumber and shingles on deck, and the smoke curled gracefully up from the cook's galley. I saw no terrible enginery of war, and no Vallandigham astride the bowsprit, breathing flames and slaughter from his horrid mouth, with his Kanuck landlord presenting the board bill at his tail pocket. As she swung round and headed riverward, I made out her name—"Polly Ann, Manitowoc," with Polly's face smiling above in gilded serenity. I went to the coal bin.

"You seem somewhat *decollete*" I remarked. "You can emerge. The enemy is on his way to Bridgeport and Myrtle Mansion is safe. Take in the table cloth and resume the operations of the household."

They emerged and resumed, in their smudged wrappers.

That evening at the Tremont, old Binks who lives next door, button holed me and said: "Good thing that for the ship canal, Gunny." "Yes, yes, very good thing," said I.

"Anything new in the market to-night, said he,

"No, no, gold is down, I believe."

"Yes and table cloths too, I understand?"

We walked down stairs in silence and looked wisely at each other across two glasses of old Santa Cruz punch. SOLOMON GUNNYBAGS.

### North Side Railways.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In the report of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Common Council, I noticed a recommendation by the Committee on Horse Railways in the North Division to allow the North Chicago City Railway Company to occupy Kinzie street from Clark street to Rush street, with single or double track with switches, &c.

I am satisfied the said Committee have been misinformed in regard to the wishes of property owners in said Kinzie street, for they are unanimously opposed to this movement, and will protest without a single exception.

It cannot be difficult to see the many objections and injurious effects, if the City Council should grant such a request.

North Water street being occupied by the Galena Railroad, is thereby rendered useless; so that Kinzie street, the next north, has become a business street, and is now occupied by commission merchants doing wholesale business, which requires the use of heavy teams and drays, and must be seriously injured by an obstruction of this kind. Kinzie street has only lately, at great expense of property holders, been put in condition to facilitate heavy business, and is destined at no very distant day, to be the most important thoroughfare in the North Division for a certain class of business, which the introduction of a railway would ultimately destroy.

The North Chicago City Railway has already obtained, by grant of May 23, 1859, the use of Michigan street (which is but north of Kinzie street) from Clark street to Rush street, for railway purposes and should have no [illegible]

[illegible]

### Anna Dickinson's Lectures.

Editors Tribune:

Will you allow an additional word of explanation in relation to Anna Dickinson's lectures, and the price paid for them?

The facts are briefly these. When first solicited to lecture during the progress of the Northwestern Fair, she declined unconditionally, on the ground that her time was wholly occupied until February, and she had not an evening to spare. She was addressed a second time, and begged to set aside some of her engagements, that she might come to Chicago; it being urged that as this was to be a Fair held by Northwestern women for sick and wounded soldiers, it had special claims upon her, and it was pledged that she should be reimbursed for any pecuniary loss she might sustain in so doing.

She replied that to come to Chicago for two evenings she must give up her engagements for ten nights, at $100 per night, and incur expense to the amount of $100 more—if we thought we could make it pay the Fair to give her $600 for two evenings, she would throw up her previous engagements, and come to us. Her proposition was accepted—the managers paid her $600, and not a penny more, she bearing her own expenses—and her lectures netted the Fair a trifle over $1,300. Not a bad speculation surely! It will be seen therefore, that she actually lost about $300, by lecturing in Chicago during the Fair—and we would like to know of any man or woman, whose circumstances are no better than hers, that donated a larger sum.

Anna Dickinson is a fatherless girl, and has been from early childhood, and a poor girl. She earns her own living and supports her mother, and one (I think it is two) younger sisters. It is not more than a year since she began to lecture for anything like a fair compensation. Before that she received the miserable pittance paid to female teachers, even when they are as competent and work as hard as men. As soon as her wonderful oratorical powers were known, she was in great demand. She was sought by the Republican party in Connecticut and New Hampshire during last fall's campaign, and $100 per night was freely offered her. Why should she not receive it? Her youth, beauty, grace, impassioned fervor, wonderful eloquence, thorough knowledge of national and political events, all rendered her fully the peer of male lecturers, and a mighty power in battling with the meanest and most dangerous enemies of the country—traitors at home—and intelligent loyal men in the two States mentioned do not hesitate to ascribe much of their success to her lectures. Ever since, could she have multiplied herself fourfold, she could have received $100 per night—and during her brief stay in Chicago she refused six times as many invitations as she accepted. May not a woman receive all that she can? Who has a word of condemnation for Jenny Lind, Patti, Elssler, or Fanny Kemble, because of the large sums they received? And wherein is Anna Dickinson, in her department, inferior to either of these, in theirs?

One word more. It must be remembered that Anna Dickinson lectures not quite six months of the year. The remainder of her time she works in the hospitals as a nurse, taking no pay therefor. Even in this city, boys whom she had nursed in the Philadelphia hospitals found her out, and pointed to her, saying, "grand little lecturer as she is, she saved my life in the Philadelphia hospitals, and nursed me like my mother." We would like to see either the man or woman who can show a more charitable or patriotic record than our little lecturer, Anna Dickinson, and we would like to be informed if it is not legitimate to invest $600, if thereby one can make $1,300. That's all. M. A. L.

### State Street Bridge.

On the 23d of March, 1863, the Common Council of the city passed the following ordinance:

Be it Ordained by the Common Council of the city of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That whenever a good and reliable subscription to the amount of fourteen thousand dollars, for the building of a bridge across the Chicago River at State street, payable, the one-half on the execution of the contract, and the remaining half on the completion of the bridge, shall have been obtained, and the right of way secured on the north side of the river, which shall be satisfactory to the City Comptroller,—that then the net proceeds of twelve bonds, of one thousand dollars each, to be issued as hereinafter provided for, be, and the same are hereby appropriated from the city treasury, to pay the remaining half of building the same.

SEC. 2. That the Board of Public Works is hereby instructed to advertise in the corporation newspaper for bids for the building of a bridge across the Chicago River at State street, and in accordance with the plans and specifications to be prepared in the office of said Board of Public Works, which plans and specifications shall be submitted to the Common Council for approval.

SEC. 3. That the Mayor and Comptroller are hereby authorized and directed to issue twelve bonds, of one thousand dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, in accordance with, and by authority of section 66 of the charter amendment of February 13th, 1861, and section 36 of chapter 5 of the act to reduce the City Charter of Chicago into one act and to revise the same, approved February 13, 1863, and to apply the proceeds of said bonds in carrying out the provisions of this ordinance."

We understood, at the time of the passage of the ordinance, that a subscription of nearly the full amount required by this ordinance had been obtained. What has become of that subscription? Who has it? Let it be brought forth. Let us have another bridge at State street. We are informed by the Board of Public Works that much of the Rush street bridge could be used in the building of this bridge, if the requisite time was given. Why should it not be done? We submit it to the candid judgment of the Common Council and business men of this city, that the business of the city demands greater facilities than ever before. The whole matter is too plain for argument. Will not some member of the Common Council take it upon himself to inquire into this matter and put it through?

We know of no one thing of greater public utility, in which people of all classes are concerned, than this matter of crossing and recrossing the Chicago River. The twenty five thousand men women and children, and ten thousand teams that are daily compelled to cross and recross at Wells and Clark streets, furnish the most urgent reasons for the speedy completion of the bridge at State street, and we hope that it will be done.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

PERSONAL.—Gov. Yates and family, Adjutant General Fuller, Brig. Gen. Orme and family, of Illinois; Wm. Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners; Col. Stoddard, Wis.; C. Richmond, Jr., Ill.; S. S. L'Hommedieu and family, Cincinnati; Hon. E. O. Ingersoll, and Judge Wood, of Peoria, Ill., are stopping at the Tremont House.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

### HOURS OF CLOSING OF MAILS AT THE POST OFFICE.

#### Change of Hours.

| | Mail Trains leave. | Mails close. | Trains arr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mich. South | 6:00 a. m. | 12 midnight. | 10:30 a. m. |
| | 10:00 p. m. | 8:00 p. m. | 10:30 p. m. |
| Mich. Central | 6:00 a. m. | 12 midnight. | 10:30 a. m. |
| | 10:00 p. m. | 8:00 p. m. | 10:30 p. m. |
| Pitts & Ft. W. | 4:00 a. m. | 12 midnight. | |
| | 6:00 a. m. | 12 midnight. | 10:40 a. m. |
| | 6:30 p. m. | 5:00 p. m. | 8:00 p. m. |
| Cin. Air Line | 6:00 a. m. | 12 midnight. | 8:15 p. m. |
| Cin. & Lou. via | 6:30 a. m. | 12 midnight. | 10:30 a. m. |
| Mich. Central | 5:45 p. m. | 4:30 p. m. | 5:00 a. m. |
| Nor. Western | 8:00 a. m. | 4:30 p. m. | 5:30 a. m. |
| Milwaukee | 11:30 p. m. | 8:30 p. m. | 5:30 p. m. |
| | 8:00 a. m. | 1:30 a. m. | 8:30 p. m. |
| | 6:00 a. m. | 4:30 p. m. | 5:00 p. m. |
| Galena & Chi. | 9:00 a. m. | 1:30 a. m. | 9:45 a. m. |
| | 11:30 p. m. | 8:30 p. m. | 4:40 p. m. |
| Dixon Air Line | 9:00 a. m. | 1:40 a. m. | 5:00 p. m. |
| | 11:30 p. m. | 8:30 p. m. | 5:30 a. m. |
| C. B. & Q. | 8:30 a. m. | 1:00 a. m. | 5:45 a. m. |
| | 11:30 p. m. | 8:30 p. m. | 4:30 p. m. |
| Rock Island | 9:45 a. m. | 1:00 a. m. | 4:45 a. m. |
| | 11:30 p. m. | 8:30 p. m. | 4:45 p. m. |
| Alton & St. Lou. | 8:30 a. m. | 1:00 a. m. | 4:45 a. m. |
| | 8:45 p. m. | 6:30 p. m. | 7:50 p. m. |
| Illinois Cent. | 8:45 a. m. | 1:30 a. m. | 7:50 p. m. |
| | 9:00 p. m. | 6:30 p. m. | 9:30 p. m. |

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS for eastern cities and Canada are suspended under this arrangement.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—Remember the dinners and Fair for the Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum which open on Tuesday, Nov. 17th, at Bryan Hall. We hope our citizens will donate provisions for the tables, even though they may not receive a call from the collectors. Articles from the South side may be sent to Bryan Hall; from the West Side to the house of Mr. Job Carpenter, St. John's Place; and from the North Side to the Nursery, 297 Michigan street, on either day of the Fair.

U. L.—Hon. I. N. Arnold, M. C., will deliver a speech to the Union League, at Warner's Hall, on Randolph street, opposite the Museum, on Monday evening, Nov. 16th, at 8 o'clock. Other distinguished speakers are expected. Members of the other Councils are cordially invited.


### DR. I. WINSLOW AYER.

### CHICAGO THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE.

To All Afflicted with Catarrh, Throat Disease, and Affections of the Chest.

Dr. I. Winslow Ayer, Physician for Affections of the Throat and Chest, Rooms 12 and 13 McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, gives his entire attention to this department of practice. The extraordinary success which has attended his practice in this city, has enabled him to refer to the best and most responsible parties in Chicago. It is especially desirable that all who have need of medical aid, either for Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, or Consumption, should make early application. The patient, at a distance, who cannot come to the city to remain here for treatment, can, after an examination, return home and pursue the course of treatment with success. Where it is impossible for the party to come personally to the city, he should write as many of his symptoms as possible, as give such description as will afford a correct idea of the case. A list of questions will be furnished upon application.

Rev. E. W. Hagar, Rector of the Church of the Holy Communion; Rev. A. Lord, Agent of the American Bible Society; Hon. Wm. Ginther, member of the Legislature; G. W. Pulsifer, Esq., merchant; George N. Simmons, Esq., of Michigan Southern R. R.; E. N. Tucker, Esq., Special Deputy of Circuit Court of this city; G. S. Baldwin, Esq., merchant; Capt. Wm. Nason, Capt. Wm. Sherman, Judson Hale Esq., H. H. Roberts, Gov. N. P. Tallmadge, John G. Bartlett, Esq., and others of this city, not to mention hundreds from out of town, have certified to the efficacy of the new practice. nov15-p564-4t-SunMon W&F weekly

MEDICAL REFORM.—In these days of so-called medical reform, when a thousand medical quacks palm off ten thousand nostrums upon the people as panaceas for all the ills that flesh is heir to, it is consoling to know that there is at least one man in every community, while making a certain class of diseases his speciality, has yet steered wide of that gulf into which so many have fallen, and combines a thorough general medical education and an enlightened course of treatment with an exclusive attention to one class of disorders. Those who are in need of treatment for disease of the venereal type, or who are afflicted with chronic complaints in any shape, may rest assured that in Dr. Bigelow they will find a man well fitted to deal with their cases, however intricate, and able to do all that man can do in the way of effecting a cure. His office is at No. 179 Clark street, on the corner of Monroe. nov15-p563-1t

FINE ARTS.—In consequence of the great success and attractiveness of the Soldiers North Western Fair, it has been determined by the managers to continue the Exhibition till Saturday evening, November 21, when it will positively close, and the works be returned to the generous contributors. Gallery in McVicker's Theatre building. Hours of exhibition from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., and in the evening from 7 to 10. Admission 25 cents—for the season, 50 cents.

"Godey's Lady's Book" and "Arthur's Home Magazine" for December, have been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street. nov15-p565-1t

Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Go to the Best—Go to BRYANT & STRATTON'S Chicago Commercial College, to get a thorough business education. For circulars [illegible] BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Illinois.


## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, 1863.

The week has been an active one in all departments of trade, and currency and surely the market for money has become closer and discounts are now confined to best customers, who never meddle with speculative transactions. Rates are very firm at 10 per cent, and some houses charge much higher figures. The "squeeze" thus far is producing a healthy effect upon the speculative tendencies of the past few months.

New York exchange is still close, but not so much so as it was in the early part of the week. The buying range is par@¼; selling 3-16@¼. We notice several houses conceding the lower figure to favorite customers.

Gold opened in New York at 9 A. M. at 148; 9.30, 147½; 11, 146½; 1 P. M. 146½, closing at 147. The buying price here was 145@146, for most of the day the upper was the ruling figure. We notice more activity than yesterday.

Silver nominal at 135@138. Canada 145@1-38 coupons 145¾.

Legal Tender notes are not quite so scarce. Country bankers and correspondents are seeking them in largely for exchange, and to obtain the premium ruling for the past few days. The buying range was ⅛@¼; selling [illegible].

NEW NATIONAL BANK.—The first National Bank of Hartford, Connecticut, has been organized with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with power to increase to one million. It is to take the place of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, its organization being identical, with the exception of one of the directors.

BOSTON BANKS.—The statement of the Boston banks for the last week compares with the previous week, and for the corresponding week of 1862, as follows:

| | Nov. 2, 1863. | Nov. 9, 1863. | Nov. 10, 1862. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Specie | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Deposits | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Circulation | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The statement of the present week as compared with the preceding shows a decrease of $[illegible] in the items of loans and discounts, $1,511,[illegible] in deposits, and an increase of $[illegible] in circulation, and $[illegible] in specie.

### New York Stock and Money Market—Nov. 14.

STOCKS—At second board closed dull.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

A little firmer.

U. S. 6s '81 coup. 108¾@[illegible] | 7-30's [illegible]

Money easier and in better supply at 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange dull at 159@[illegible].

Gold unchanged, opening at 47¼, declining to 46¾, advancing to 47¼, and closing quiet at 47.

Total exports of specie to-day, $[illegible].

## COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, 1863.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

| | Flour, brls. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. | Oats, bu. | Rye, bu. | Barl'y bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Buffalo | 780 | 21400 | | 54050 | | |
| To Oswego | | 28518 | | | | |
| To Ogdensburg | | 16000 | 14300 | | | |
| To Collingwood | | | 15000 | | | |
| To other ports | | | 17750 | | | |
| Total | 780 | 65775 | 44250 | 54050 | | |

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, but the several markets ruled dull and lower.

There was little or no inquiry for Flour and the market was dull and heavy, with light sales of very choice Winter Winter at $1.50, and Spring Extras at $5.60.

Wheat suffered a decline of 1@2c per bushel, with light transactions at $1.03@1.05 for No 1 Spring; $1 @1.01 for No 2 Spring; and 91@92c for Rejected Spring—the market closing dull.

Corn declined 1@2c per bushel with light sales of No 1 at 89@90c and No 2 at 88@89c—closing at the inside quotations.

Oats were also less inquired for and prices about 1c per bushel—with moderate sales at 65@65½c for No 1 and 63@63½c for No 2.

Rye declined 1c per bushel, with sales of No 1 at 94@95c and No 2 at 92c.

Barley was quiet and steady at $1.16@1.17.

There was a firmer feeling in Highwines and light sales were made at 60c, but at this advance the demand was light.

Provisions were firm, but not very active. Mess Pork shows an advance of 25@50c, with sales at $15.50 @15.75. At the close, however, there was a good demand at $16.00@16.25, but holders were asking $17.00@17.50. Prime Mess Pork has advanced 12½c, with sales of 500 brls at $13.37½. Lard is in good demand and firm at 11c.

Grain freights are extremely dull, and rates are nominal. We report no engagements.

In Beef Cattle, the entered sales at the various yards amount to 1,181 head, at prices ranging from $2.20 @4.65. The receipts have consisted chiefly of medium and a few lots of extra qualities. There has been a steady and healthy demand, and the quotations of yesterday have been fully maintained. In Hogs, the market has been very active and firm. The receipts amount to upwards of 20,060, and the entered sales to 20,089, at prices ranging from $4.00@5.25.

### The Provision Trade.

On the second page of this issue of the TRIBUNE will be found an interesting article on the Provision Trade of Chicago—its rise, progress, and present position, with some valuable statistics.

### CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

#### For the Week Ending November 14, 1863.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, 1863.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city during the past week compare as follows with the previous weeks since June 27th:

[illegible]

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE

The total receipts of Beef Cattle for the week ending to-day, amount, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, to 9,191 head. This is 1,176 head more than last week, and 3,807 more than the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards during the week compare as follows:

| | Receipts. |
|---|---|
| Monday | [illegible] |
| Tuesday | [illegible] |
| Wednesday | [illegible] |
| Thursday | [illegible] |
| Friday | [illegible] |
| Saturday | [illegible] |
| Total | 9,191 |

The ratable value of Beef Cattle at the close of the weekly market, this evening, we quote as follows:

[illegible]

The transactions of the week show a steady and active demand for medium to extra shipping grades at an advance of 10@15c on the quotations of last market; and a fair inquiry for lower grades at the rates of the preceding market.

OPENING OF THE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Nov. 5.—The weekly market opened this morning with about 1,400 head of Beef Cattle at the various yards, being some 800 head less than were in the yards on the preceding Thursday, although the daily receipts for the week showed a considerable increase in the arrival of stock. There had however been, during the previous days of the week, a more active demand both for medium and better stock, owing mainly to the weather being cooler and more favorable for packing, and the receipts were barely found sufficient to meet the active inquiry which existed. A considerably milder temperature to-day was feared would unfavorably influence the market, especially as there were very few prime lots on sale, and therefore no particular inducement held out for speculation. Notwithstanding these drawbacks the market soon assumed that healthy tone which had been so apparent for some weeks past, and at the close of the day there were low lots left unsold, the total entered sales amounting to 1,198 head. Of really prime qualities there were but two small lots, both of which were purchased by J. Hancock, one at Sherman's and one at Cottage Grove Yards, averaging about 1,330 lbs, at $4.00 per 100 lbs. There was however a very good proportion of useful medium Cattle, weighing from 1,050 to 1,300 lbs, for which there is a very fair demand for packing. There appears to be less inquiry among shippers for this class of stock, which is easily understood when we find that in the Eastern markets there is but a limited demand for anything besides prime and extra qualities; but we think the best evidence of the progressive development of the packing trade of this city is furnished in the fact, that the increasing receipts of our live markets are not more than they require for present consumption, with no excited or extraordinary demand in the market. The bulk of sales effected were from $2.75@3.25, and at prices fully up to the quotations of the previous week.

FRIDAY, Nov. 13.—The receipts at the various yards during the day amounted to about 1,317 head, and the entered sales to 1,396, the bulk of which were from $3.25@3.75. The average quality of the receipts was much higher than those of the preceding day. There was considerable activity both among packers and shippers, and prices were very firm at an advance of nearly 10c on the transactions of the week. Several very prime lots were offered, which were soon caught up, the principal of which were: a lot of 117 Steers, fed by J. Gregory, of Lexington, McLean county, averaging 1,371 lbs, and sold to Hancock at $4.00 and $4.00 per head extra; also, a lot of 23 Steers, from Janesville, Wis., sold by Henry Gray to Rosenthal, averaging 1,427 lbs, at $4.16; and a lot of 25 Steers, fed by Hook, of Morgan county, averaging 1,339 lbs, and sold to Ibaugh at $4.00 per head.

CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

SATURDAY, Nov. 14.—The entered sales at the various yards during the day amount to 1,181 head, at prices ranging from $2.20@4.65. The receipts have been made up of the same character as during the previous days of the week, but medium grades constituting the preponderating. There has been also a steady and healthy demand, with prices firm at previous quotations.

[illegible] lots. The aforesaid has unfortunately been wet and anything but pleasant for out of door operations, but the buying has been satisfactory, and a fair amount of business was done during the early part of the day. The transactions of the week must have proved satisfactory both to buyers and sellers, as the former were free from the firm and active tone which has prevailed throughout, and to the seller, as on comparing the present with former prices, and taking all drawbacks into the account, the prices given are very much in his favor. Among the best lots sold to-day we note 36 head Illinois Steers sold at the Cottage Grove Yards by White to Spencer, average weight 1,400 lbs, at $4.40; 36 head Illinois Steers sold at Cottage Grove Yards to White & Otis, average weight 1,230 lbs, at $4.10; and 43 head Illinois Steers sold at Sherman's Yards to White & Otis by Henry, average weight 1,323 lbs, at $4.21. The following are the quotations of the market at its conclusion this evening: prime to extra grades $3.75@4.65; medium to good $3.25@3.75; common to medium $2.50@3.25.

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—The receipts of Hogs during the week ending to-day amount, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, to 79,441. This is 45,999 more than last week and 5,686 more than the corresponding week of last year. The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

| | Receipts. |
|---|---|
| Monday | [illegible] |
| Tuesday | [illegible] |
| Wednesday | [illegible] |
| Thursday | [illegible] |
| Friday | [illegible] |
| Saturday | [illegible] |
| Total | 79,441 |

The weekly market opened on Thursday under somewhat unfavorable influences, which were sufficient to test the genuineness of the present demand. Since the close of the previous weekly market, we had been favored with a few days of cool, clear weather which had had the effect of giving increased stimulus to the demand, with an advance of 20 to 25c in prices, and so rapidly did matters proceed in this direction that on Tuesday some of our "wide awake" buyers were, in the excess of their liberality, doing their best to benefit owners by allowing a further rise of 20 or 25c on previous figures. This, however, did not at all meet with the concurrence of the largest and most regular buyers, who seem to prefer that the market should receive a fair and legitimate supply, than that it should, under the influence of a fictitious demand, be glutted with stock, consequently the advance of Monday was all that could be gained. On Wednesday there was a large amount of stock sold and no apparent decline in the market, but towards evening there was less confidence, and every appearance of a decline in prices. On Thursday the weather was considerably warmer, more resembling a day in September than one in November, there was consequently a less active demand, and prices declined fully 10@15c from the quotations of the previous day. There were nearly 1,500 hogs sold during the day at $3.50@4.25 per 100 lbs. On Friday there was no improvement, the day was warm and packers appeared to hesitate a good deal whether to buy or not. The receipts were, however, large, and ultimately there seemed a little better confidence, which resulted in the sale of 19,812 hogs for the day, this was chiefly induced by the superior quality of the hogs brought in, a large number being good heavy corn fed hogs weighing from 250 to 300 lbs, such as a few weeks since we were almost disposed to think had disappeared from the market for the present season.

SATURDAY, Nov. 14.—The receipts at the various yards to-day amount to upwards of 20,060 hogs, and the entered sales to 20,089, at prices ranging from $4.00 @5.25; at the latter quotation only one lot of 96 was bought at the Fort Wayne Yards by Macoeth, average weight 295 lbs, corn fed from Iowa. There has been a much firmer tone in the market to-day, and a more active competition. Packers and shippers are evidently buying in earnest, whether on account of an extra present demand, or in anticipation of a considerable falling off in the ordinary supply in a few weeks, we know not; but from all appearances we are of opinion that the latter is the more exciting cause. The receipts for the week have been unprecedentedly large, taking any corresponding period in former years, and larger than during any week of last year, excepting the week ending December 17th, when they amounted to 77,158. The extraordinary firmness of the market, with such large receipts during the present week, is worthy of note, and certainly indicates an unusual anxiety to secure the usual quantity required for the season at the earliest possible period. Not a few of the dealers state that they are bringing stock in now that in former years would have been kept back for four or five weeks later in the season; and that the country supply of good hogs is very rapidly diminishing. We give the concluding prices of this week's market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime to extra qualities | $4.75@5.25 |
| Medium to good | 4.25@4.50 |
| Common | [illegible] |

Being an advance upon the last market of 25c on medium to prime qualities, and of 15c on inferior.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

### NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

[From the New York Independent, 12th.]

There has been less activity in the demand for goods, [illegible] The pressure on the money market has had the same effect, and the increasing scarcity of cotton induces [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

### Pork Packing at Louisville.

[From the Louisville Democrat, 11th.]

[illegible]

### Pork Packing in Schuyler County, Ill.

[From the Schuyler Co. Citizen.]

[illegible]

### New York Hide Market.

[From Hunt's Shipping List, 11th.]

[illegible]

### Baltimore Provision Market—Nov. 11.

[illegible]

### New York Seed Market—Nov. 12.

[illegible]

## CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, 1863.

FREIGHTS—Grain freights are dull and entirely nominal. There were no engagements reported.

FLOUR—Received, [illegible] brls; shipped, [illegible] brls. Market very dull and heavy. Sales: [illegible]

WHEAT—Received, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. [illegible]

CORN—Received, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. [illegible]

OATS—Received, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. [illegible]

RYE—Received, [illegible] bu. Market is lower. [illegible]

BARLEY—Received, [illegible] bu. Market dull. [illegible]

ALCOHOL—Advanced to [illegible] gallon, closing at $1.20 @1.22.

BUTTER—Market quiet but steady. Choice is in fair demand, but common grades are dull. We quote: [illegible]

BEANS—[illegible]

COOPERAGE—[illegible]

CHEESE—Market active and in fair demand. We quote: [illegible]

COFFEE—Brisk demand and market very firm. We quote: [illegible]

CIDER—In limited request and good supply, [illegible]

EGGS—In active demand and limited receipt, [illegible]

FISH—White Fish—market steady, [illegible]

FRUITS—GREEN APPLES—[illegible]

DRIED APPLES are still scarce and in active demand. [illegible]

FURS—[illegible]

GREASE—[illegible]

DRESSED HOGS—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

LUMBER—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Demand tolerably active and market very firm at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

ONIONS—[illegible]

OILS—Carbon Oil market dull with a downward tendency. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Market firmer. Mess Pork in good demand [illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

POULTRY—Demand not so active, and in liberal supply. [illegible]

SALERATUS—[illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SYRUPS—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

### New York Markets—Nov. 14.

COTTON—Market quiet and without change at [illegible]

FLOUR—Less active. Common grades 5c lower [illegible]

WHISKY—More active and firmer at [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat [illegible]

RICE—Firm and in moderate demand.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm and quiet without material change.

PROVISIONS—Cut meats easier and firm at [illegible] for shoulders; [illegible] Also 1,000 brls deliverable in December and January at 12¼c.

## MARINE NEWS.

### PORT OF CHICAGO

CLEARED.....November 14.

Prop Maine, Rossman, Ogdensburg, 505 brls pork, 600 brls flour.

Bark D Morris, Moore, Buffalo, 18,[illegible] bu corn.

[illegible]

Schr Muskegon, Cang, Buffalo, 15,000 bu wheat.

Schr Craig, Wollson, Buffalo, 16,[illegible] bu wheat.

Schr Alvin Bronson, Atkins, Buffalo, 12,[illegible] bu corn.

Schr Sovereign of the Lakes, Sennings, Cape Vincent, 18,000 bu wheat.

Schr Thos S Mott, Stowe, Oswego, 18,500 bu wheat.

Schr Aconitas, Cummings, Oswego, 16,[illegible] bu wheat.

Schr Algerine, Connors, Oswego, 11,000.

ARRIVED.....November 14.

Prop Queen of the Lakes, Carey, Milwaukee, sundries.

Bark Naomi, Hall, Buffalo, 278 tons railroad iron.

Bark Badger State, Hammond, Buffalo, 1,000 brls salt.

Bark Northwest, Atkins, 12,000 cores wood, 280 tons coal.

Bark Maitland, McKinzie, Goderich, 125 cords wood.

Brig Mechanic, Collins, Buffalo, 281 tons coal.

Schr Kate Richmond, Shields, Bay City, 153 m lumber.

Schr Yankee Blade, Woolman, Buffalo, 300 tons coal.

Schr Wm Barney, Buffalo, 78 m lumber.

Schr Josephine, Drescen, Watson, Charlotteville, 66 corde wood.

Schr Muskegon, McVea, Brown's Pier, 35 m lumber.

Schr Charlotte Young, Manitowoc, 100 cords wood.

Schr Lavinia, Cortais, Kalamazoo, 160 m lumber.

Schr G B Roberts, Nelson, Centreville, 40 cords wood.

Schr Barney Eaton, Welsh, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber.

Schr Guide, Burgess, St. Joseph, 500 railroad ties.

Schr Hornet, Anderson, St. Joseph, [illegible] brls apples.

Schr Jane Louise, Travis, St. Joseph, 60 cords wood.

Schr Parsons, Jackson, St. Joseph, 216 bu potatoes.

Schr Gem, Blue, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.

Schr Active, Paulson, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.

#### Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Nov. 14, 1863.

UP—Prop Caldwell, Tonawanda; Schr St. James, Newman.

DOWN—Bark Buffalo, Turner; Brig Williams; Schr Racine.

## MARRIED.

At Palatine, Cook County Ill., on Thursday, Nov. 12th, at the residence of the bride's father, [illegible] Hall, by Rev. L. Hawkins, Rev. FRANCIS W. PERRY, of the Detroit Annual Conference, and Miss EVELINE M. HALL.

## DIED.

In this city, on Saturday morning, JOHN H., son of Robert H. and Lydia Woolley, aged 1 year and 9 days. Funeral to-day (Sunday) at 2 o'clock, from 76 Adams street.

Nov. 11th of congestion of the lungs, NELLIE, daughter of Amos B. and Frances King, aged 3 years.

October 19th, of consumption, in the Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn., Mr. EDWARD LANGDON, seaman.

Rochester N. Y. papers please copy.


### For Sale.

FOR SALE—Truck Horse, and one Truck, Horses and Harness. Apply to F. A. CHAPMAN. no15-p563-2t

FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures, and good will of a Stationery and Notion Store for sale, if applied for within three days. Will be sold cheap for cash. A good chance for one desiring to enter this profitable business. Reasons for selling will be given. Apply at 193 North Clark street, corner of Huron. no15-p573-2t

FOR SALE—Household Furniture. The advertiser, being about to leave the city, offers all his Household Furniture complete, together with the lease of the house at a moderate rent. Must be sold immediately, at a bargain. Address "FURNITURE," P. O. Box 2602. no15-p562-3t

FOR SALE—A Stable on the alley west of the Court House. Price, $50. Address "W," this office. no15-p561-2t

FOR SALE—A Bakery doing a good out-side and first rate shop business—cheap if applied for soon—at 218 South Clark street. no15-p565-1t

FOR SALE—Choice Lots. A few desirable Resident Lots in "Carpenter's Addition to Chicago," convenient to horse cars one short walk to business centre. Also, (10) acres in Section (27) Town (39) Range (13.) Office 202 East Randolph street. [illegible] PHILO CARPENTER.

FOR SALE—A Horse, Harness and Express Wagon. Inquire at the Stable of R. H. BOYINGTON 22 State street. no15-p566-1t

FOR SALE—Three Blocks on the corner of Twelfth and Hamlin streets for sale at $16,000 if taken within a few days. A first rate chance for a speculation. Apply to [illegible] AVERELL, Real Estate Broker, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. no15-p577-3t

FOR SALE—Mill Machinery. Boiler Engine, three run stones, with bolting apparatus all in complete order for a first class flouring Mill. To be removed after the 10th of December next. Enquire of E. C. STEARNS, by Lake street bridge. no15-p57-3t

FOR SALE—Those splendid Double Engines from the Tug Walter McQueen, all in complete order. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon. For particulars and terms apply to J. C. DYMAN, 158 South Water street, Chicago Illinois.

FOR SALE—Improved Farm two miles south east of Aurora, [illegible] acres—all enclosed, about [illegible] acres timber, about one half under cultivation; good house, well, stable, good soil, excellent neighborhood. Price $[illegible], with a portion of the [illegible] produce. Apply to GEO. M. HIGGINSON, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. no15-p575-2t

FOR SALE—A Steam Soap Manufactory, very desirably located, and most conveniently arranged, and fitted up with all the necessary apparatus for doing any amount of business. Good reasons for selling, and a good chance presented to any one wishing to engage in the business. Apply at 113 Michigan street, or address Post Office Box 1085, Chicago. no15-p567-1w

FOR SALE—One Portable Engine of ten horse power, and one of five horse power of A. N. Wood & Co's manufacture, at Eaton, N. Y. New, complete, and ready for immediate use. Inquire at 27 Franklin street, or of A. N. WOOD, Steam House. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Tubular Boiler, 16 feet long, 44 inches in diameter, with 42 flues of 3¼ inches in diameter, steam dome 5 feet high and 2¾ feet in diameter, together with the arches front and doors—all in good order. Apply to JOHN A. LIGHTHALL, 66 South Wells street. no15-p564-1w

FOR SALE—Great Bargains. 20,000 acres of Land on the line of the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad, in Livingston County, Illinois. These Lands are in the best section of the State, high and rolling, and well adapted to stock raising, wheat and corn. The Lands are within three miles of railroad stations, Chatsworth and Forrestville, five miles from a good coal mine, and will be sold at $10 per acre, on one-third down and the balance in one, two, three and four years at 6 per cent. interest. There is a Beet Sugar Manufactory at Chatsworth in successful operation. No better lands in the State. Address or apply to D. K. PEARSONS, 12 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, or to J. STILLWELL, Esq., Chatsworth, Illinois. oc30-p35-3m

FOR SALE—To Lumbermen. For sale very cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for Chicago property at cash prices, a complete lumbering establishment in Wisconsin, near Green Bay. Water power equal to any in the State; mills (new) capable of cutting 10,000 feet per day; together with about 700 acres of Pine Land. For particulars apply by letter to J. VOLK, Oconto Falls, P. O. Oconto County, Wis. no7-p31-3m

FOR SALE—Engines and Boilers. One 15-horse stationary engine and tubular boiler, all complete and ready to set up. Also, one 8 to 10 horse boiler and engine, complete and ready for use. [illegible] GRIFFIN BROS., No. 2 Pomeroy's Building.

FOR SALE—A Farm for sale. Twenty-eight miles from Chicago, one mile from Bowdre Grove, seven miles from Elgin, on the Elgin and Chicago State Road—80 acres prairie and 10 acres timber; good house, stabling, grain barn and a fine orchard of all kinds of fruit. All under cultivation. Apply to CAMPBELL & BRO., Wayne Station. oc19-p64-1m

### Lost.

LOST—Saturday evening about half past four o'clock, between Washington and Madison streets, on Clark street, a box of Tin Plate, marked [illegible]. Any one leaving the same at 155 Lake street, will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—A Gold Watch, open face. The finder will be well rewarded by leaving the same with Howlin & McElwain, 37½ South Clark st. no15-p567-1t

LOST—$5 Reward. Ring Lost, in going from Wabash avenue, through Adams, State, and Dearborn streets, to Wabash avenue. [illegible] The finder will receive the above reward, on leaving it at the office at 213 Wabash avenue. no15-p585-1t

### Strayed.

STRAYED—On the 14th inst., a ROAN HORSE, [illegible] years old, medium size. [illegible] A liberal reward will be paid on his delivery at WRIGHT & GURNSEY'S Livery Stable, [illegible] or to the subscriber, No. 7 North Wells street. [illegible]

STRAYED—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, two three year old steers; one on the 19th of October and the other on the 8th of November. The owners are requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away. T. W. [illegible] Hyde Park, Nov. 16, 1863. no15-p585-1t

### To Rent.

TO RENT—A House to a good tenant, who can buy the furniture, which can be had for six hundred dollars. [illegible] Inquire at 567 State street. no15-p561-1t

FOUND—On the track of the Illinois Central R. R. at the foot of Twenty [illegible] street, a red [illegible] about [illegible] years old. The owner can receive him at D. O. Converse, at the foot of Twenty-second street, by proving property and paying charges.

RANAWAY.—Two Brown Horses, about five years old, did run away [illegible] [illegible] Any one having taken them up will please return them to the owner, [illegible] JACOB ARNHARDT [illegible]

FOUND—In Bryan Hall during the Northwestern Fair, a Lady's Portemonnaie, containing money, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Apply to E. W. BLATCHFORD, Treas.

TAKEN UP—A Red Cow. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. [illegible]

### Wants.

WANTED—A Drug Clerk at [illegible] North Clark street. One who can come well recommended as to competency and integrity. no15-p587-1t

WANTED—Two or three unfurnished rooms, centrally located, with board, by a gentleman, wife and one child. Address Post Office Box 917, stating location and price. no15-p583-1t

WANTED—A gentleman and lady wishes a suite of rooms and board in a respectable family. West Side preferred, convenient to the cars. Address "B," Post Office Box 609.

WANTED—Carbon Oil Barrels, for which a liberal price will be paid. SPRUANCE, PRESTON & CO., 277 South Water street, entrance on Franklin street. no15-p574-7t

WANTED—Carpenters at the Carpenter Shop four doors south of [illegible] on south side of Chicago avenue. J. WOOLLACOTT. no15-p582-2t

WANTED—A purchaser for Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress, just published by McKenzie of Glasgow with numerous [illegible] large type, with over ninety [illegible] Price FIVE DOLLARS. A sample [illegible] at the Tribune office, or apply to Box [illegible]

WANTED—Canvassers to take subscriptions for L. V. D. Hardy's [illegible] Apply to A. BAILEY, P. O. Drawer 6[illegible] no15-p581-1t

WANTED—An Express Wagon and Harness. Inquire at Galloway & Co's, South Water street, immediately. no15-p5[illegible]

WANTED—A good Cook, Washer and Ironer. Good wages [illegible] Good references required. Inquire at 97 Cass street. no15-p580-2t

WANTED—To Saloon Keepers. I have a first class saloon that I want to sell or exchange for [illegible] as I have other business that will take [illegible] portion of my time. Address JOHNSON [illegible]

WANTED—A first class Pattern Maker. Apply at the Vulcan Foundry [illegible] Clinton street.

WANTED—To purchase for cash, an improved farm, containing between [illegible] acres. Address, giving terms and description [illegible] Post Office Box 2[illegible], Chicago. no15-p5[illegible]

WANTED—A situation by a young man, as Salesman, Book-keeper or Dry Goods Clerk. Has had experience [illegible] a small salary in view of having steady [illegible] Address "M. E," P. O. Box 334. no15-p5[illegible]

WANTED—A reliable man, having about $500 cash, to share and [illegible] in best money making business [illegible] to travel. From $500 to $800 per [illegible] without any risk. For interview address [illegible] Post Office Drawer 6694, Chicago. no15-p5[illegible]

WANTED—Notice. For sale, a new and valuable patent. An excellent general thing [illegible] THE THING FOR A MAN WITH SOME CASH. [illegible] to travel and clear from $100 to $150 per month. Apply at T. G. LAMB'S office, 134 Randolph street, Room No. 1, with T. B. Baker & Co. no15-p5[illegible]

WANTED—An experienced Printer, with a capital of $400 to take an interest in a Country Newspaper and Job Office doing a thriving business. References exchanged. Address Post Office Drawer 6[illegible], Chicago, Ill. no15-p571-2t

WANTED—A German Widow Lady, with two children, aged four and [illegible] years, who is well acquainted with all kinds of household work, and can give the highest recommendations [illegible] as housekeeper, in the city or country. Inquire at 118 Michigan street, between Clark and LaSalle. no15-p5[illegible]

WANTED—A young lady is desirous of obtaining a Clerkship in a Dry Goods store, has had experience and can give the best of references [illegible] second, work and sew in a private family. Address "W F," Post Office Box 2[illegible], Chicago. no15-p5[illegible]

WANTED—Correspondence, by two young gentlemen, with a view to [illegible] young ladies as wife for them, with a view [illegible] love, etc. Photographs exchanged. Address [illegible] KING and ARMAND LEE, Post Office Box [illegible] cago, Ill.

WANTED—A man who understands taking care of horses and is willing to make himself generally useful about a house. [illegible] must apply except with good references. [illegible] Vice-President's office of the Chicago and [illegible] western Railway Company, corner of Lake and [illegible] streets, this day (Monday) between the hours [illegible] A. M. and 5 P. M. no15-p5[illegible]

WANTED—A situation as Book Keeper, Salesman, or Shipping Clerk in a Wholesale House. Have had ten years experience [illegible] the city, and four years in the retail trade. [illegible] and willing to make myself generally useful [illegible] Address [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—A gentleman of good address to travel. A business man can make a good salary. For particulars apply at [illegible] street, Room No. 2.

WANTED.—Two gay and dashing young officers in the service of Uncle Samuel, desiring to make camp life as agreeable as possible, would like to open a correspondence with two young ladies of [illegible] Their object is fun, but will receive [illegible] Address LOUIS [illegible] TON or CHARLIE EDGARTON, Signal [illegible] Headquarters 4th Army corps, Department [illegible] Cumberland, Chattanooga, Tenn.

WANTED.—Good Cloak Makers wanted immediately. Liberal wages to good hands. Apply in Cloak Room of J. B. SHAY, [illegible] Lake street.

WANTED—A Partner in a Slaughtering, Lard and Grease Business with a capital of $5,000 to $10,000. The house and market [illegible] now in a superior style, and [illegible] [illegible] "Box 2813," Chicago Post Office. no15-p5[illegible]

WANTED—By a steady single man a situation to attend bar in a first class hotel or restaurant. [illegible] Address "H. M. D.," Post Office.

WANTED—Furnished or unfurnished room and board in a private family for a gentleman and wife [illegible] North Side preferred. Address "S," Tribune office.

WANTED—A Porter in a wholesale Boot and Shoe Store, with good recommendations from his last employer, and willing to make himself useful. Address, stating wages [illegible] Address Post Office Box 4[illegible].

WANTED—To rent a suite of rooms unfurnished or furnished, or a small cottage, in a respectable location, convenient to business. Address "F," Lock Box [illegible], with terms.

WANTED—By a young man, twenty-one years of age, a situation as Assistant Book-Keeper or Clerk in a wholesale house. Has had the best of references [illegible] [illegible] "A. C." Room 10, Tremont House.

WANTED.—$75 a Month. I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address, S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED.—Board in private family, within one mile of the Court House, for young men attending Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Address, stating terms [illegible] BRYANT & STRATTON.

WANTED—Agents to sell the new and splendid Steel Engraving of PRESIDENT LINCOLN. One copy mailed free on receipt of 50 cents [illegible] [illegible] H. H. LANDON [illegible] 28 Lake street, Chicago. oc24-p515-1m

WANTED—To Rent, on or before the first of January next, a house of [illegible] rooms on first or second floor, [illegible] Randolph streets [illegible] Address P. O. Box 3[illegible]

WANTED.—$60 a month! We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our EVERLASTING PENCILS, ORIENTAL BURNERS, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—A stout, honest, active young man, white or colored, to clean and packer in a Dry Goods Store. Address, with references, "PORTER," Box 2456, Chicago. no15-p5[illegible]

WANTED—A Furnished House in the South Division, north of Twelfth street. Parties having such to RENT will hear of a prompt paying TENANT by addressing "O," Tribune office.

WANTED—Residence Property, improved or unimproved, on Michigan, Wabash, Indiana and Prairie avenues; also, on Washington street, Park avenue and [illegible] Owners can apply to J. P. OLINGER, Real Estate Broker, No. 46 Clark street, Room No. 8.

WANTED—Agents to sell new and popular works. Good men will find a paying business. History of the Rebellion, by J. S. C. Abbott; Home Memories; Life of Christ, &c. Address OLMSTEAD & CO., 12 Washington [illegible] Post Office Box 4761.

WANTED.—Attention Minstrel Performers. Wanted a first violinist, a first tenor singer—one that can play a violin [illegible] for Minstrel business; to go to Cairo. None but first class performers need apply. Good wages paid to [illegible] Address [illegible] Cairo, Ill.

WANTED—Agents, male or female, to sell an article of universal use [illegible] [illegible] given at 47 South Clark street, Room No. 3. no15-p5[illegible]

WANTED—Agents. $50 per month, and all expenses paid, or allow a liberal commission, for selling the LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE. [illegible] Agent, P. O. Drawer 6[illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—$10,000 on five years [illegible] on the following lands—[illegible] Grundy County, Ill.; [illegible] acres in Macon County, Ill. [illegible] acres in Logan County [illegible] [illegible] Address P. O. Box 3[illegible]

WANTED—(Knitting Machines). Every Farmer to know that he [illegible] [illegible] FRANSON & ELLIOTT, General Agents [illegible]

WANTED—Men for the U. S. Navy, to do duty in the Mississippi squadron. [illegible] [illegible] Acting Master U. S. N. Com'g [illegible] Office, 161 Lake st. [illegible] [illegible] accepted recruit to officer [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately. Carpenters, Masons and [illegible] on United States Military Railroad [illegible] from $2 to $[illegible] per day. [illegible] [illegible] BOOMER [illegible] Gen. M. C. MEIGS, Q. M. Gen.

### Boarding.

BOARDING.—One unfurnished front parlor to let, with board, at [illegible]

BOARDING—Rooms and good board may be obtained at a private [illegible] [illegible] South Clark street.

BOARDING.—Two large [illegible] and one single room, with board, [illegible] Washington street, between [illegible] Also—A few day boarders [illegible]

BOARDING.—Several [illegible] single rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, with board [illegible]